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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 185

June 18, 1966

No. 4505

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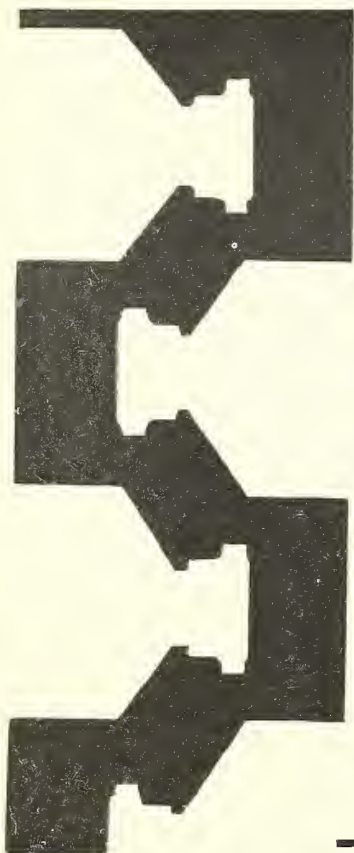
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C&D

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 185

JUNE 18, 1966

No. 4505

Pharmacy Planning

A NEW SERVICE TO N.P.U. MEMBERS

A PHARMACY planning department is being set up by the National Pharmaceutical Union under an executive officer (Mr. K. E. Long).

Any matters within this sphere that can be dealt with by telephone or by correspondence will be covered by the normal N.P.U. subscription. If, however, a member is contemplating the installation of a new shopfront or the modernisation of his pharmacy and advice can only properly be given after the pharmacy had been visited, it is envisaged that a nominal fee will be charged where shop visits are required. The service will include advice on layouts, the preparation of outline drawings showing the proposed layout, recommendations on which shopfitting firms should be given the opportunity of providing quotations and specifications, and subsequently an unbiased opinion on which submitted scheme offers the best value for money and best meets the requirements of a particular case.

Hospital Building

CONTINUED EXPANSION REPORTED

THE continued expansion of hospital building is recorded in the eighth of the Ministry of Health's progress reports Hospital Building, England and Wales (H.M.S.O., price ten shillings), dealing with the progress up to September 1965, and summarising hospital building work in progress or completed since the start of the Health Service in 1948. Total value of hospital building completed and in progress in England and Wales rose by over £81 millions during the twelve months ended September 30, 1965—from £420,451,000 to £501,806,000. Schemes completed since the start of the Health Service cost £336,820,000.

Beauticians' Society

ANNUAL MEETING

IN his address to the annual meeting of the Society of Beauticians in London recently, the president (Mr. Wallace S. Sharps) said that there were now fifteen technical colleges running courses leading to Society's diplomas, and 250 students were scheduled for examination this year. It was hoped that, by June 1967, a certificate in beauty culture to be inaugurated by the Society would be available, providing an avenue to Associate membership. A plastic window sticker bearing the Society's badge and the words "Regis-

tered Beauty Salon" had been approved.

Scottish Executive

ELECTION RESULTS

VOTES cast for candidates offering themselves for election to the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society's Scottish Department on June 14 were as follows:—

ELECTED				
CHILTON, J.	...	...	...	512
SHEPHERD, G.	...	...	...	508
ROXBURGH, A.	...	...	...	473
MACONOCHE, M. S.	...	...	...	456
MACLEAN, J.	...	...	...	455
MELROSE, F.	...	...	...	403

NOT ELECTED

Locker, Miss D. I. L.	...	...	394
McCann, Miss M. M.	...	...	290

Voting papers issued numbered 2,720 of which 897 were returned. Five informal papers were received leaving 892 papers to be recorded.

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in April was 113 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 7 per cent. over the corresponding period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	108 (+7 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	120 (+8 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	111 (+4 per cent.)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Drug Marketing

FOCUS REVIEW

THE July issue of *Focus*, published by the Consumer Council, summarises the Council's suggestions to the Sainsbury Committee on safeguarding the public from misuse of drugs and reviews the evidence for and against the marketing of branded drugs. It considers that present methods of promotion cause confusion to doctors. Part of the blame for that situation must, it holds, rest with doctor's training, in which pharmacology and therapeutics play too small a part, "at least in English medical schools."

Royal Pinner School

A DEFICIT OF £34,878 in 1965-66

THE income and expenditure account of the Royal Pinner School (formerly Royal Commercial Travellers' Schools), for year ended March 31, showed a deficit of £34,878 against a deficit of £12,094 in the previous year. Income has fallen by £5,250 while expenses have increased £17,534. The annual report says the trend is alarming and with the new "pay-roll" tax estimated to cost at least £4,000 a year it would seem that failing a further assured annual income of the order of £30-40,000, "alternative methods of achieving the objects of the Foundation must inevitably be found."

Creating a Perfume

FOUR PHASES, SAYS GUEST EXPERT

THE creation of a perfume was described by Mons. Henri Robert, the speaker at an open meeting of the British Society of Perfumers in London recently, as a purely artistic process by a perfumer endowed with imagination and talent. Speaking on "The Technique of Perfume Creation," M. Robert said that science did not directly help, though it indirectly increased his range of raw materials. There was no absolute



SYNTHESIS AND SALES: Left, Dr. Gertrude Eliot and right, Dr. George Hitchings, both of the chemotherapy division, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., who first synthesised allopurinol, with (centre) Mr. H. B. Lomas (home director, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), during a press conference at which the possible uses of the compound in the treatment of carcinomas were discussed.

scale for the measurement of odours, and the perfumer's sense of smell must be protected by care and improved by training. Four distinct phases in the creation of a perfume were the inspiration of the theme, its realisation in a material composition, and transforming the elementary theme into a complete perfume.

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

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DIMETHOATE WETTABLE POWDERS. For control of aphids on potatoes when blight sprays are based on fentin compounds. Rogor 20 W (Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.).

Fungicides

MANEB WETTABLE POWDERS; Farm Chemicals Maneb DP-80 (Farm Chemicals, Ltd.).

Seed Dressings

ORGANOMERCURY WITH GAMMA-BHC DRY DRESSINGS: Leytosan wheat bulb fly seed dressing (Berk, Ltd.).

Which? on Contraceptives

A SUPPLEMENT REVISED

NEARLY all brands of condom tested by the Consumers' Association before issue of a revised edition of its *Which?* supplement on contraceptives, performed better in tests than they did when reported on in 1963 (see *C. & D.*, November 23, 1963, p. 558). The new report says that, in 1963, all the brands would have failed the British Standard published in 1964 but in the 1966 tests only four of the twenty-seven brands tested failed. Of those that passed, thirteen bore the British Standard kitemark. All sections of the report have been brought up to date, particularly those on oral contraceptives and intra-uterine contraceptive devices. *Which?* says that the sequential type of "pill" has not so far been proved as effective as the combined type, and that the I.U.C.D. is highly effective but not infallible. Manufacturers of chemical contraceptives, says *Which?* should be obliged by law to declare the composition of the products. The supplement is available to *Which?* subscribers, price 10s.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Annual report for 1964-65

THE 1964-65 annual report of the National Pharmaceutical Union which is being presented to members at the Union's annual meeting on June 28, contains a personal message from the chairman (Mr. W. Talvan Rees) in which he refers to the realisation by members of the effect of competition from those outside pharmacy on the general turnover of pharmacies. He says "Whilst we as pharmacists accept the responsibility for providing for the nation an adequate pharmaceutical service, this is dependent on each pharmacy, being an economically viable unit." Competition in itself, he added, was not a bad thing, but when it was backed by almost unlimited financial resources it could only be met by combined effort on the part of smaller individual units.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Pharmaceutical Congress

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

A PROVISIONAL programme has been drawn up for the Irish Pharmaceutical Congress being held in Dublin October 16-20. Opening ceremony is at 7.30 p.m. on OCTOBER 16, followed by an informal reception and photographic competition. Other engagements are:—OCTOBER 17, 8.45 a.m., church services; morning, conducted tour of College of Pharmacy; afternoon, visit to pharmaceutical manufacturing firm; 8 p.m., lecture, OCTOBER 18, 10.30 a.m., illustrated lecture, "Indigenous Poisonous Plants"; afternoon, industrial visit; 8 p.m., symposium, "Ethics." OCTOBER 19, morning, visit to science exhibition, at Royal Dublin Society; afternoon, golf competition; Boyne Valley tour; 8 p.m., lecture, OCTOBER 20, 10 a.m., lecture, "Drug Addiction"; poster competition; 7.30 p.m., banquet at Royal Zoological Gardens. The subscription for the banquet is £2 2s. and the subscription for the combined lectures is £1 1s. Tours and competitions extra.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

A NEW selective wholesale tax at the rate of 5 per cent. on a wide range of goods was announced in the Dail on June 14. The tax will be additional to the 2½ per cent. retail turnover tax which has applied to all consumer goods since November 1963, but unlike the turnover tax it will not be applied to a number of items including medicines.

THE president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (Mr. J. P. O'Donnell), the registrar (Mr. J. G. Coleman) and representatives of various pharmaceutical manufacturing concerns were among the guests at the official opening by the Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Haughey) of the £500,000 milk drying plant of Glaxo Foods (Ireland), Ltd., at Lough Egish, co. Monaghan, on June 9.

NEWS IN BRIEF

BRONCHITIS is the subject of a programme "The Breath of Life" being broadcast in the B.B.C. Home Service on June 30.

THE Royal Society of Health is forming a new health research group as a forum for the consideration of all new developments having a direct or indirect bearing on community health.

GRANTS totalling £25,141 were made during 1965 by the Smith Kline & French Foundation, bringing its total of grants for medical and scientific research during its four years of establishment to £103,347.

THE diploma course of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain, held at Brunel College since 1957, is being transferred to Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, London, S.E.1, where the next session is due to begin on September 19.

FACTS about strained and junior baby foods are tabulated in the July issue of *Focus*, published by the Consumer Council. An accompanying text suggests that labels of such products could, with advantage, include the percentages, as well as the names, of ingredients.

A COMPARISON of the cost of prescribing oral diuretics has been issued to doctors and chemists in Scotland by the Scottish Home and Health Department. It is similar to that recently issued in England and Wales (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 468) but some dosages have been revised.

THE Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) (Extension) Order 1966 (H.M. Stationery Office, price fivepence) enables regulations to be made under the Agriculture (Poisonous Substances) Act 1952 to protect workers against risks when using sulphuric acid in agriculture.

ELECTED as officers of the Industrial Pest Control Association for the year 1966-67 are Messrs. D. Boocock (S.D.C. Pesticides, Ltd.), *President*; D. M. Simpson (Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.), *Vice-president*; G. G. Fisher (Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.), *Treasurer*.

THE British Standards Institution's buyers guide 1966 giving the manufacturers licensed to use the BSI Kite mark, is available on application to the Certification Marks Section, B.S.I., 2 Park Street, London, W.1. Over 1,400 manufacturers of industrial and consumer goods are listed covering some 230 classes of products.

THE Arthritis and Rheumatism Council has awarded Mr. M. Williams (department of bacteriology, Welsh National School of Medicine) a grant to investigate whether mycoplasmas can be so regularly isolated from cases of rheumatoid arthritis that their appearance cannot be attributed to any other source.

MR. G. N. Firth, M.P.S., 84 New Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs, has complained to the town's Member of Parliament (Mr. J. Jennings) that a parcel marked "Urgent—Medical Supplies" took nine days to be delivered to his shop from Macclesfield, 50 miles

away. Mr. Jennings has promised to investigate the complaint. The local postmaster has apologised.

THE proceedings of a colloquium on surveillance and early diagnosis in general practice, held at Oxford in July 1965, have been published (price 7s. 6d.) by the Office of Health Economics, 62 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3. As a result of the discussions, O.H.E. has set up an advisory committee to consider how some of the ideas put forward can be put into effect.

THE British Association for the Advancement of Science has set up a working party to discuss the provision of film material for teaching and the content of 8-mm. film loops as teaching aids. Readers able to offer information, suggestions or advice should get in touch with Visual Aids Officer, British Association for the Advancement of Science, 3 Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

SPORT

Bowls

ULSTER CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION. The annual match between the wholesale and retail sections for the Ulster Chemists' Bowling cup, took place at the U.T.A. green, Jordanstown, co. Antrim on June 3. The result was a win for the wholesalers, by a margin of thirty shots (*Wholesalers*, 84 shots, *Retailers*, 54 shots). Afterwards Mr. W. McConnell (retail captain) congratulated the wholesalers on their win, and presented the cup to Mr. T. G. Ellis, captain of the wholesalers' team.

Golf

EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB. The annual golf match between Edinburgh and Glasgow chemists took place at Dalmahay on June 7 resulting in a win for Glasgow 6½ to 3½ in the foursomes and 12½ to 7½ in the singles. At a dinner after the match a silver tea service was presented to Mr. H. Campbell, the Edinburgh captain, on his retirement from secretaryship of the Scottish Golf Association, at Glen-eagles after fifteen years. His successor is Mr. W. F. Taylor, 15 Kilmadinn Road, Bearsden, Glasgow.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Cardiff.—*Chairman*, E. C. E. Weekly; *Vice-chairman*, Dr. G. M. Mitchell; *Treasurer*, D. P. Howell; *Assistant Secretary*, P. Barratt; *Secretary*, E. Davies, 14 Vishwell Road, Pencisely, Cardiff.

Carmarthenshire.—*Chairman*, W. A. Evans; *Vice-chairman*, B. Jones; *Treasurer* and *Secretary*, G. Jones, pharmaceutical department, West Wales General Hospital, Glangwili, Carmarthen.

Croydon.—*Chairman*, A. L. Smith; *Vice-chairman*, J. E. Richardson; *Treasurer*, O. H. Marshall; *Secretary*, E. Titterington, 76 Warminster Road, London, S.E.25 (Livingstone 7723).

Leeds.—*Chairman*, M. Gordon; *Vice-chairman*, A. G. Reed; *Chairman-elect*, Dr. E. R. Clark; *Treasurer*, T. W. Fisher; *Secretary*, W. Howarth, 1 Wortley Road, Armley, Leeds, 12 (telephone: Leeds 63-7205 (business), Otley 2588 (home)).

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Croydon.—*President*, A. L. Reary; *Vice-president*, D. R. Turvey; *Treasurer*, O. H. Marshall; *Secretary*, E. Titterington, 76 Warminster Road, London, S.E.25 (Livingstone 7723).

GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS

London.—*Chairman*, H. W. T. Layer; *Vice-chairman*, J. Fennell; *Treasurer*, Miss E. M. Brighten; *Meetings Secretary*, Miss C. Walsh, Hampstead General Hospital, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W.3; *Secretary*, J. B. G. Parker, East Ham Memorial Hospital, Shrewsbury Road, London, E.7.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Still on advertising

Recently in this column I commented adversely (June 4, p. 549) on the action of the National Pharmaceutical Union concerning the amendment by the Council of the Society on the subject of advertising. It was plainly the duty of the N.P.U. secretary (Mr. J. Wright) to defend the attitude of his Executive in regard to paragraph (g), and I am grateful to him for having done so in his courteous letter. I admit his charge that only a few weeks ago I wrote that I could see little harm in the use of the description "chemist," since the Council's statement accepted the practice of advertising in certain defined fields. Mr. Wright infers that from observation that I was "interfering with the conduct of the meeting" — a charge which I brought against his Executive in my criticism of the action they took. On the occasion of my remark, to which Mr. Wright draws attention, I said that I thought that the fears in regard to titles were probably exaggerated, "as are the fears of the N.P.U. that the public could not be expected to look along a High Street for a particular number." I also went on to say that the advantages would lie with the large concern, regardless of the use or non-use of restricted titles. I cannot see how that could be construed as "interference," for it seems to me to be as nearly impartial as it could be, and very different from the N.P.U. circular, which urged those representing retail pharmacy to press for rejection of the Council's recommendation. Mr. Wright corrects my description of the meeting as being one of members of the Society, pointing out that it was a meeting of representatives of branches throughout the country. The description may have been loose, but it was none the less accurate. But Mr. Wright, in saying that individual members of the Society were free to instruct their representatives as to their reactions, is also guilty of loose definition. Thirty years ago, those attending that meeting were delegates; the term was altered to allow of freedom of action by people who represented, but were not delegated.

Spoons

It has always been suspected that the transition to the metric system would pose problems for the insular people that we are. The public introduction to that aspect, through the medium of liquid medicines, now approaches. It has not been found possible to go the whole way in the British National Formulary of 1966 (operative from August 1) but the first hurdle is now very near. For liquid medicines formulated to a dose of 5 mils it becomes necessary when dispensing to supply a plastic spoon to that volume, and to instruct on the label that a 5-mil dose shall be taken. (The spoons themselves are to cost the pharmacist 12s. 6d. for 250, and payment for the outlay will be made by increasing the container allowance on all prescriptions from 1·90d. to 1·91d. — a circumstance that illustrates the inestimable value of the metric system.) Two hundred years ago there were just "spoons," unclassified as to tea and table. There might have been a case for delaying the issue of the new 5-mil spoon until the transformation was complete, when the reformulation would be covered by one or two spoonfuls, without the need for educating the public in a new and perhaps needless complication. To avoid ambiguity, the description plastic spoon or medicine spoon might have been appropriate.

Designation of new Fellows

The first list of new Fellows of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 589) recognises some who have made outstanding contributions in one way or another to the profession of pharmacy. I am delighted to note that the Editor is one of those so designated, for he has had a long and distinguished career in a very specialised field. (It must be noted that the award has been made for distinction in pharmaceutical journalism — not to be confused with *Pharmaceutical Journal-ism*!) The news will bring great pleasure to his many friends throughout the country, and I take the opportunity of offering personal congratulations.

Hospital Pharmacy in Scotland

REPORT OF THE GROSSET COMMITTEE

"WE feel most strongly that pharmaceutical services should not be regarded—as at present too often they are—as incidental to the main purpose of the hospital in providing for the treatment of patients. The pharmacy department is an organic part of the whole organisation and the pharmaceutical service makes an essential contribution to the treatment of the patient, just as do medical and nursing services," states the committee of the Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee (chairman Mr. J. B. Grosset) in its report to the Scottish Health Services Council on the Hospital Pharmaceutical Service in Scotland (H.M. Stationery Office).

A Fusion of Services

The report adds that, in the best interests of the patient that the hospital, should not be regarded too exclusively as an environment for doctors. It should be seen as an organisation in which a large number of different related services, all of which exist for the welfare of the patient, are fused.

The committee found that the status and responsibilities of chief pharmacist varied almost as much as the quality and scale of accommodation. It was reflected both in the range of duties performed and the degree to which the pharmacist was accepted as a truly professional person. The range and quality of the pharmaceutical facilities in Scotland was found to vary widely, even between broadly similar hospitals and groups, and the Committee expresses concern at the apparent absence of any coordinated national pattern for the hospital pharmaceutical service. "Indeed, the only constants we encountered . . . were the conscientious service being rendered often in difficult circumstances by the pharmaceutical staff . . . and their feeling of isolation at being within and not yet feeling a part of a national plan." The hospital pharmaceutical service, the report declares, must cover all procedures from receipt of the prescription until the preparation is delivered ready for administration to the patient. A practice specifically condemned is the issue of drugs "frequently unlabelled and in unsuitable containers" from the ward to patients when they were being discharged.

In considering the professional rôle of the hospital pharmacist the committee decided that it would be unwise to lay down any pattern for universal application. Its report states, however, "Nevertheless, we are convinced that sharp and clear identification of the essential professional rôle of the pharmacist must be common to all hospitals, and that no reasons either of convenience or expediency should be allowed to obscure this professional identity." To maintain the professional competence of the pharmacist an increasing proportion of his time must be spent in keeping up to date with improvements and dis-

coveries and in current procedures and thinking.

The pharmaceutical service should normally be organised on a group basis and a group chief pharmacist appointed. In groups based on a single pharmacy he should be formally designated with that title. In other groups the group chief pharmacist should be a hospital chief pharmacist who has in addition defined responsibilities for the organisation of the pharmaceutical service in the group of which his hospital is a part, for establishing a balanced staff of pharmacists, for co-ordinating supplies procedures and for giving advice on relevant matters of policy.

Pharmaceutical advisory committees should be set up in all regions on the pattern of the West of Scotland pharmaceutical advisory committee to deal with pharmaceutical problems calling for a regional solution and to undertake a general supervisory function in relation to training.

Where pharmacists are responsible for the pharmaceutical provision in small hospitals outside their own Board of Management, the extra responsibility should be fully recognised. No hospital should be without the advice of a pharmacist.

Ward stocks of drugs should be requisitioned on an order signed by a registered medical practitioner or a registered nurse or midwife.

Out-patient Dispensing

The hospital pharmacy should continue to dispense for out-patients in cases of urgent need; to cover patient's requirements until they can obtain a supply through their general practitioners; in cases where drugs are required for special clinics or in clinical trials or are difficult to obtain; and for casualties. All drugs supplied for those purposes should be dispensed, suitably packed and labelled, by the hospital pharmaceutical department.

The establishment, maintenance and control of ward stocks should be among the responsibilities of the hospital pharmacist; he should regularly review them, withdraw unnecessary stock and replenish them when indicated.

When drugs are supplied in pre-packed containers to out-patient clinics, the hospital pharmacist should strictly control the type of preparation which can be handed out in that manner.

Professional advice should be sought from pharmacists in the planning of new departments and chief pharmacists should be consulted from an early stage.

Universities should offer the opportunity for a hospital chief pharmacist to deliver lectures and for students to visit hospital pharmacies.

A post-graduate diploma in hospital pharmacy should be instituted; it should be open to registered pharmacists who have completed a certain length of time in hospital pharmacy and might include advanced pharma-

ceutics, pharmacology and administration.

The pharmacist should play a part in the training of nurses and medical students in the subjects on which he is an expert.

For posts of deputy chief pharmacist and above, a system of independently appointed professional assessors should be adopted to assist Boards of Management in the making of appointments.

Dispensing assistants should work under the effective supervision of a pharmacist; in practice that implies a ratio of some 2 dispensing assistants to each pharmacist, excluding chief pharmacists.

Auxiliary staff should be provided in sufficient numbers to ensure that pharmacists will be employed only on professional duties.

Conditions of service should be made sufficiently attractive to ensure that our recommendations are attainable.

The report was approved by the Scottish Health Services Council during November 1965. The Secretary of State for Scotland has sent a memorandum to hospitals commending the report to them for consideration and asking them to examine the working of their pharmaceutical services in the light of the principles expressed in the report with the aim of ensuring that hospital pharmacists can make their maximum professional contribution to the treatment services. He has also stressed the need for adequate and comprehensive pharmaceutical services to be equally available at all hospitals, including small hospitals.

BRANCH EVENTS

NORTH METROPOLITAN N.P.U.

Presentation

A BRIEFCASE was presented to Mr. J. F. Jack, retiring secretary of the North Metropolitan Branch, by Mr. A. King (chairman) on behalf of the committee and members at the Branch's annual meeting recently in appreciation of Mr. Jack's work during his sixteen-year term of office.

NOTTINGHAM PAST-STUDENTS

Reunion in New Hall

A REUNION of former Nottingham University pharmacy students and staff was held on April 23. Forty-seven students who attended the department between 1954 and 1958, and fifteen members of the staff with their wives and husbands, were at the dinner which was held in the Sherwood Hall, one of the University's new halls of residence. The following day the party was taken by coach to see the new buildings on the University campus, and after seeing the new "science city" the party was shown round the pharmacy department by Professor Trease and Miss G. M. Watson. The reunion was organised by Mrs. S. T. Dickinson and Mr. D. M. Crossland.

Challenge to Council's "Ethics" Motion

MR. DICKSON'S ACTION COMES BEFORE THE COURT

THE case in which Mr. R. C. M. Dickson challenged the motion passed at the special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society held at the Albert Hall, London, on July 25, 1965, was begun in the Chancery Division of the High Court on June 10.

MR. PARKER opened the case for the plaintiff, pointing out that Mr. Dickson had spent his entire working life as a pharmacist in the service of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and was now a retail director. He was also a director of the Company Chemists Association, Ltd. Mr. Parker reviewed the history and details of the Society's Charters and the establishment of the Statutory Committee. He went on to describe the work of the Ethical Committee of the Society's Council and referred to the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct. The next *dramatis personae*, he said, were the inspectors of the Society. Mr. Parker next asked for four bundles of minutes of the Ethical Committee to be handed to Mr. Justice Pennycuik, and quoted examples from the minutes to show that the Society, through its inspectors, enforced the provisions of the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct. After describing the formation of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Mr. Parker referred to the case *Jenkin versus The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, maintaining that there were basically three things that it was necessary to remember, namely that 75 per cent. of pharmacists, broadly speaking, were engaged in retail pharmacy; that the number of retail pharmacies was of the order of 14,000; and that large numbers of retail dispensing chemists sold goods outside what might be thought of as "traditional" chemists' goods and ranging from handbags to wines and spirits. Mr. Parker added: "As a matter of interest the chairman of the Ethical Committee himself sells, in his pharmacy, wines and spirits, and indeed, so does one other member of the Council."

A Hypothetical Case

After reading the motion submitted at the special meeting of the Society on July 25, 1965 [the "Albert Hall" meeting] Mr. Parker put before the Judge a [hypothetical] case in which a chemist owned a small shop selling only what were called "professional" and "traditional" goods, plus one other item falling within the "other activities" section of paragraph 3 of the motion. He continued: "And supposing that higher up in the street in the same town there is a large branch of Boots selling professional lines, traditional goods and many other lines but, curiously enough, not the particular line sold by the little man down the street." Under the resolution the little man would be doing something wrong and unethical if he added in his shop any single one of the lines properly being sold by Boots up the street. On the other hand if Boots were will-

THE PARTIES

MR. ROBERT CAMPBELL MILLER DICKSON
Plaintiff

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF
GREAT BRITAIN

and

MR. JAMES CECIL BLOOMFIELD
Defendants

THE MOTION

(1) "New pharmacies should be situated only in premises which are physically distinct, and should be devoted solely to:

(i) professional services, as defined in Paragraph 19 of the Report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy,

(ii) within the limits recommended in the Report, non-professional services as defined in Paragraph 19 of the Report, and

(iii) such other services as may be approved by the Council;

and the range of services in existing pharmacies, or in pharmacy departments of larger establishments, should not be extended beyond the present limits except as approved by the Council."

THE JUDGE

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK

COUNSEL

MR. R. J. PARKER, Q.C., MR. F. P. NEILL, Q.C. and MR. MARK WALLER (instructed by Seaton Taylor & Co.) on behalf of plaintiff.

MR. NEIL N. MCKINNON, Q.C., MR. RODNEY I. S. BAX, Q.C. and MR. IAN S. WARREN (instructed by Lamartine Yates & Lacey) on behalf of defendants.

ing to sell their branch he would be able to buy it and would put himself in the position that he could, without being unethical, sell in the ex-Boots branch all the goods which they had been selling. Another curious thing was that the manager of a pharmacy department in the large store would find himself suddenly being unethical "if, on the fourth floor, that store suddenly decided to extend their range," and since he was responsible under the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct to see that all was in order, he would be held to have done something wicked and unethical. MR. MCKINNON interposed to say that the defendants did not accept that. MR. PARKER told Mr. Justice Pennycuik that bizarre results might appear. Alluding to the Charter of the Society, he asked "Can it possibly advance chemistry and pharmacy that large numbers of chemists may sell handbags but others may not? If the motion was held to be within the fair constitution of the words of the Charter, the plaintiff submitted it was nevertheless *ultra vires*, because the motion was clearly in restraint of trade." Mr.

Parker added "I would not have thought that was capable of argument to the contrary . . . if you come across something which is in restraint of trade then *prima facie* that is contrary to public policy and must be justified." He submitted that it was a simple case where there was "the most straightforward exercise of functions not within the objects of the Charter and which could not be within the objects of the Charter because no Charter including such an object could be granted."

The Council said that, under the proposed new regulations, new pharmacies would have to be situated only in premises physically distinct from other premises and devoted solely to professional services and such other services as were approved by the Council of the Society. The range of services for existing pharmacies or any pharmacy department of a larger establishment would not be extended beyond the present limit except with the approval of the Council.

The Issues

MR. PARKER said that the main defence appeared to be that whether the proposed regulations were a restraint on trade or not would be for the Statutory Committee of the Society to decide.

MR. MCKINNON, for the defendants, interposed and said the real issue was that the resolution concerned rules of professional ethics over which the Court had no jurisdiction.

MR. PARKER said the pharmaceutical trade was such that dispensing by itself did not provide a livelihood except in exceptional cases. "If you are prevented from adding lines as you wish the result is that either the amount to be paid under the National Health Service for prescriptions would have to go up or, I suggest, other chemists would have to go out of business in order that your own trade could increase." Mr. Parker had not concluded his opening address when the hearing was adjourned on the first day.

On June 13 Mr. Parker was asked by MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: What do you say is the legal effect of this motion, if any?

MR. PARKER: Of course, I am submitting to your Lordship that it is *ultra vires* and has no legal effect.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: Leaving aside its contents, so to speak, what is the effect of a motion of this type?

MR. PARKER: The effect of a motion of this kind, on the documents I have shown your Lordship, is that it will, in due course, be embodied in the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct; that, having been so embodied, the Society will do what lies in its power to enforce it as a rule upon members, using, for that purpose, the inspectors under the 1933 Act; that they will have a large measure of success in so enforcing it and that, if the Statutory Committee ultimately decides

that it is a matter that does not fall within the Committee's province, the Society will continue to secure adherence to it as much as it can.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: The motion does not—does it?—in itself bind anybody? The subject matter of the motion becomes part of the code of professional conduct. Is that right?—That is right. And it is in practice enforced.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: It is enforced in a certain way?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: The Council has done its best. If it cannot achieve that purpose it goes to the Statutory Committee, if it is the sort of case in which the Statutory Committee will help?—Quite right. And, of course, your Lordship appreciates that, if I am right that this resolution is effectively in restraint of trade, then it would be something that certainly could not be done by the by-law, because there is a specific provision in the Charter that no by-law shall be repugnant to the laws of the realm. My submission is that, if that be the case, they cannot possibly effectively enforce such a rule upon their membership by doing it in this way.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: They are stating—are they?—that the effect of the motion is that it would be a breach of the rules of professional conduct to carry on certain trading activities in connection with the profession of a pharmacist?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: The same sort of thing as all professions do?—Yes.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: They are not telling the member: "You must not carry on the trade." They are saying: "You cannot do it in connection with this profession."—That is perfectly right; except, of course, that when one bears in mind the background they are in fact saying: "You cannot carry on the trade." because you cannot carry on the profession of pharmacist unless you are a registered pharmacist.

MR. JUSTICE PENNYCUICK: Yes.

MR. PARKER: If you are you must be a member of the Society; but if you are not you cannot. Therefore, what they are in fact saying is that no one can carry on the trade of pharmacist plus—full stop. That is what they are seeking to do.

Plaintiff Examined

After Mr. Parker had quoted a number of precedents and cases, Mr. R. C. M. Dickson was examined by MR. NEILL. MR. DICKSON gave details of his service with the Boots organisation. His present duties as retail director were to represent the retail companies on the parent board. He was responsible for the operations of the thirty-nine general managers who operated the thirty-nine territories into which the company was subdivided. His first intimation of the motion that had given rise to the action, he told MR. Neill, was what had been published in the Society's journal on April 24, 1965. He had approved letters that had been written by the Company Chemists Association, Ltd., to the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Neill read

a letter to the Association from the Society: "Dear Sir. The Council have considered your letter of May 20, and have instructed me to say that they are not prepared to discuss the matters referred to unless an assurance is received that the Company Chemists' Association recognises the authority given by the Pharmacy Acts to the Society to decide, subject to the High Court, what is proper conduct for pharmacists and corporate bodies carrying on businesses under the Pharmacy Acts," and added "There is, in fact, on this file no direct answer from the Association to that letter. Will you tell my Lord what happened?"

MR. DICKSON: At that point we took steps to obtain an injunction.

When he was asked about doctors' prescriptions and the dispensing that was carried out by pharmacists, compared with the position when he had first started in pharmacy, he said that, forty years ago, around 75 per cent. of the prescriptions had had to be compounded; "one had to use one's craft and skill—manipulative skill—in compounding these mixtures, pills and the like." Over the years the practice of prescribing and dispensing had changed, "so that the proportions are reversed—in this sense, that today some 75 per cent. are pre-prepared and only about 25 per cent. require the original craft and skill. The 75 per cent. to which I refer is the proportion supplied ready-made, so to speak, by the manufacturers, which then have to be dispensed." Asked what was the professional skill required in the 75 per cent. of cases, MR. DICKSON said, "First of all, you have to read the prescription; then you must have knowledge of the various proprietary and other preparations to enable the pharmacist or his assistant to be able to identify the product with the order on the doctor's prescription."

Range of Goods Sold

MR. NEILL then turned to another topic. "I want to ask about the range of goods currently sold by pharmacists."

MR. DICKSON: My experience is that a great many sell outside the range. While it is true that many of them adhere to the basic professional and so-called traditional merchandise, there are many many retail pharmacists who incorporate other non-traditional merchandise.

MR. NEILL: Can you give one or two examples of the sort of non-traditional things which you have in mind?

MR. DICKSON: Well, I know from my experience wine and spirits, handbags and various toys, beachwear, souvenirs, pottery, jewellery, books and a great deal of somewhat similar merchandise.

MR. NEILL: What is the position in chemist shops in villages?

MR. DICKSON: There they have a very wide range of merchandise. The ordinary rural chemist is the purveyor for all; he caters, so far as he can, not only for the dispensing of medicinal requirements of the public, but for many other requirements as well. For example, I know of several who sell fishing tackle, sports gear and things of

that nature. They are generally set up, I think, to cater for the general needs of the local community. Mr. Dickson later explained some of the seasonal changes between the classes of goods sold by chemists. Asked what the position was in the Boots organisation, he said "If I may stick to the total company (because it is easier for me in that way) there are 1,265 branches, and of these 400—396 to be precise—sell goods outwith the limits that would be imposed by the resolution; the remainder—800 roughly—are primarily traditional chemists' shops."

MR. NEILL: What is the effect of the width of the range of goods sold in particular shops? Why does it vary from one shop to another?

MR. DICKSON: It varies in one shop to another largely to cater for local demand. The public demand varies from area to area, and we try, so far as we can, to cater for that demand.

The Libraries

MR. NEILL: What has happened to the libraries which we used to see? Have they finished now?

MR. DICKSON: During the war, when there were more opportunities for reading—and it follows that reading matter was much in demand—they flourished; but since that time they gradually went downhill economically and we closed them piece-meal in the immediate post-war years. Eventually we came to a position in which the libraries were no longer viable, so we closed them down in all shops in February of this year.

MR. NEILL: Is it possible to say what has taken their place as a selling line?

MR. DICKSON: Again, we used our experience of the local needs to utilise for other merchandise the vacant space that had been formerly occupied by the libraries. . . . The examples are gramophone-record departments, book departments, gift departments generally, and, in some of the smaller branches where we had libraries, and where the space for the traditional business was not adequate, we extended that too, and cosmetic and surgical departments. In one or two cases where we had a good surgical department, by which I mean catering for sick requisites, we took in nursing furniture, such as baby cots, baby baths and that sort of thing, to expand services already being given. Primarily we used the space, particularly in the bigger shops where we had the bigger libraries, for gift merchandise outwith paragraph 19, but still stocked by the shop proper.

Many other retailers, said Mr. Dickson, impinged on what was originally regarded as the chemists' traditional merchandise. The chemists' sole monopoly was in dispensing and the supply and sale of poisons and "ethical" medicines. The chemist's business was being seriously eroded. With few exceptions it was not possible to make a living from dispensing alone.

MR. NEILL: What, then, do chemists do to make ends meet, if they cannot do it on dispensing alone?

MR. DICKSON: The dispensing side of their business is roughly one-third of turnover. So, with the other two-thirds being made up of traditional and allied merchandise, they are having difficulties and trying to make their businesses

viable. The problem has largely been that, by virtue of competition, they cannot increase their prices for much of their traditional merchandise. The bulk of dispensing is done under the National Health Service. . . . Mr. Dickson said the abolition of resale price maintenance was going ultimately to have a significant effect. "Already we have felt the pressure, and we are a big company. I think that sort of thing is going to increase. We have already a number of lines that have been removed from r.p.m. protection, either by the Restrictive Practices Court or with its knowledge; and they come within the traditional inventory as defined by paragraph 19." When asked about the trend in Boots, with regard to having a pharmacy department as separate departments in larger stores, Mr. DICKSON replied: We do in fact departmentalise our bigger shops. They are the ones that are equivalent to the department stores. We segregate—I do not mean by this that we make it physically distinct in the terms of the motion, but we do in fact segregate a different main department. We have our dispensary, which is made as big and as appropriate as possible for the amount of business we do or anticipate doing. That is equipped on the latest layout and with the latest equipment, and we attach a lot of importance to that. Then, nearby, we have the chemist's department so that, if supervision is required by a pharmacist, he is available to perform both functions. Then we separate out what we call the surgical department, which is the department to which I referred earlier and which deals with sickroom requisites, invalid and baby foods and that type of thing. That is in charge of a manageress or senior assistant. So we do with our cosmetic and other departments. The main departments through the building are placed under the charge of an assistant, so that the manager, who is a pharmacist, may be relieved of as much routine work as he can. In those shops there is an additional pharmacist to supervise the dispensing and chemist's department, so as to relieve the manager of the whole store as much as possible for his administrative work. Of course he, too, exercises pharmaceutical supervision, as and when necessary.

Prescriptions in Stores

MR. NEILL: There may be some suggestion that the public do not like having their prescriptions made up in a pharmacy department of a big store which is selling a lot of quite different things.—That is not our experience.

Mr. Dickson later told Mr. Neill that he had tried to work out examples of certain goods which it would be ethical to sell and to contrast them with others which might not be ethical to sell in the future. His first example was ethylene glycol, which had been included in the "allowed" column; in the "disallowed" column he had put antifreeze and other car accessories. Paragraph 2 of the list was headed "Surgical," from which Mr. Dickson said he would like to take two illustrations. "I start with the first one: Invalid air cushions. They are normally circular cushions, designed that way for special surgical requirements. Then you can, under the same

general definition, take in air pillows and decorative air pillows, and go on to beach rubber boats and dinghies, camping equipment, air beds of the Li-lo type. If I may take the other heading, foot aids, that is an accepted traditional range—plasters, corn plasters, bunion plasters and arch supports, and that type of thing. In addition to that there is a sandal produced by a firm called Scholl, which has a special structure to give the necessary arch support; that is a sandal. They have also produced what is in effect a slipper, called a 'driving casual,' which they argue has the same qualities; and so you can go on to sandals, slippers and footwear generally. It is very difficult to draw a line. Under paragraph 19 one would be allowed, presumably, to sell batteries for hearing aids, for cine-cameras and for electric shavers, shavers being an instrument similar to a razor and presumably coming under the definition of toiletries and the like, but the same batteries, or similar batteries, are used for transistor radios, radios generally and torches; so presumably in the one case they would be allowed and in the other case they would not." Vacuum flasks were used as an illustration in the "miscellaneous group." Throughout the period he had been with his company every branch had sold vacuum flasks. "We contended that, apart from being a flask, the item was necessarily within the chemists' inventory to keep babies' food warm or milk warm, apart from its other functions, and so we argued that we were entitled to stock and sell vacuum flasks, and did in fact do so. Now of course, you go on to vacuum jugs; you get vacuum packs of all shapes and sizes; food containers and all their accessories; so that you can, if you wish to extend the range and take in plastic cups, saucers and plates, and again we come back to camping equipment."

More Difficulties

He later said that he found difficulties concerning brush sets, which were sold as a general part of toiletries, particularly at Christmas-time, and the other things which went with them, such as dressing-table accessories, candlesticks, small clocks, powder bowls, little stands for ladies' jewellery "and that sort of thing."

Mr. Dickson was asked to imagine the situation of a chemist who was selling professional and traditional lines and a fair amount of photographic equipment and toilet accessories. Then, nextdoor to him, there opened up on one side a photographic shop and, on the other side, a shop selling toilet goods. "What action could the chemist take to counteract that situation at present?" Mr. Dickson replied "He would be in a most invidious position. I should hate to be the owner of that pharmacy. On the one hand, he would have competition in connection with toiletries and cosmetics and, on the other hand, competition in all photographic merchandise. He is in this difficulty as far as his dispensing is concerned: His prices are controlled under the terms of the National Health Service agreement."

MR. NEILL: Will you go on to consider other items that he might sell,

first of all on the basis that there was no such motion or resolution such as we have been considering in this case?

MR. DICKSON: So far as his traditional merchandise is concerned, he is not allowed to have any special offers, cut prices, trading stamps or other inducements, which presumably one or other of his competitors could use; professionally he is not allowed to do that under the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct; and he is not to increase his prices: the abolition of r.p.m. in great measure disposes of that, as does the Prices and Incomes Board. He would be in a very difficult position to compensate for the erosion of his business from his two competitors.

MR. NEILL: What would he try to do?—Do you mean without the effect of the motion?

MR. NEILL: I am asking you to deal with it, first, on the basis that there is no such motion as we have been considering in fact?—He would extend the range of his merchandise; he would extend his inventory. That would be the obvious thing to do. He would take in all the ancillary merchandise which he felt he could properly do, and which his public support could sustain.

Cross Examination

MR. MCKINNON began his cross examination of Mr. Dickson on June 14 by saying:—

"Mr. Dickson, your objections to this Motion really are commercial, are they not?"—Not entirely.

MR. MCKINNON: What professional objections have you got to it? MR. DICKSON: I would say that as a pharmacist I do not see why I should have unnecessary restraint imposed upon me.

MR. MCKINNON: Unnecessary restraint?—Unnecessary and unreasonable restraint.

MR. MCKINNON: Do you agree that as a pharmacist you are a professional man?—In that particular capacity I am in great measure.

MR. MCKINNON: Well, you are a professional man? Is not that right?

MR. DICKSON: Well, may I say this, that pharmacy as a whole is about one-third professional, two-thirds commercial. So that in that sense my responsibilities are divided.

MR. MCKINNON: You say that even as a professional man you ought not to have unreasonable restraints?—Yes.—You agree that there must be some restraints?—I do not necessarily accept that.—Well, it is important to know what you mean by "do not necessarily." Do you say that you can carry on a profession without any restraints at all?—Let me express myself this way, that I think that guidelines—moral guidelines—may be necessary.

MR. MCKINNON: Moral guidelines? What effect would the guidelines have on the activities of a professional man?—Are you asking me to express a personal opinion here?

MR. MCKINNON: I am asking you to say what your standpoint is in relation to pharmacy and professions generally? MR. DICKSON: I think I must confine my reply to pharmacy. I am not

competent to refer to professions generally. In so far as pharmacy is concerned, I think by virtue of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, the various statutory regulations, the legal obligations upon us as pharmacists, we have a high standard to attain. Now, in the attaining of that, if the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society can offer moral guidelines to enable us to perform our legal and statutory function, I think that would be generally acceptable.

MR. MCKINNON: Now, moral guidelines—that is merely moral guidance; that is what you would mean by that?—Well, I think it is a choice of words—moral guidelines. MCKINNON: Do you think that you should be completely free to disregard the guidance if you are so minded?—A lot would depend on how I regarded the guidance. If it was purely advisory and by way of encouragement and reasonable, I should probably accept it. If it was restrictive, repressive and likely to lead to punitive action, I would find it unacceptable in general terms.

Later when MR. MCKINNON referred to the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct MR. DICKSON said he complained about the section on advertising of dispensing services which was frowned upon, "but the Society go to

extreme lengths to prohibit advertising."

MR. DICKSON agreed with some parts of the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy, and regarded it as "within the general term of guidance—but not obligatory guidance."

He told MR. McKinnon that the motion should not be included in the statement on professional conduct because it was in restraint of trade; it was unreasonable, impossible of implementation and in the ultimate not in the public interest.

When MR. McKinnon suggested that the real crux of the complaint was that professional activities could not be associated with wide commercial activities. MR. Dickson disagreed. MR. MCKINNON: You cannot pretend, can you, that this is a professional restraint which you find obnoxious professionally?—Where my livelihood is at stake, or could be at stake, I think I would have a very personal interest in it.

MR. MCKINNON: Livelihood? It is purely the commercial aspect, is it not?—One lives by one's profession as well, I would submit.

MR. MCKINNON: Every profession has got a commercial aspect; is not that right?—I cannot speak for all, but most of them have.

(To be continued)

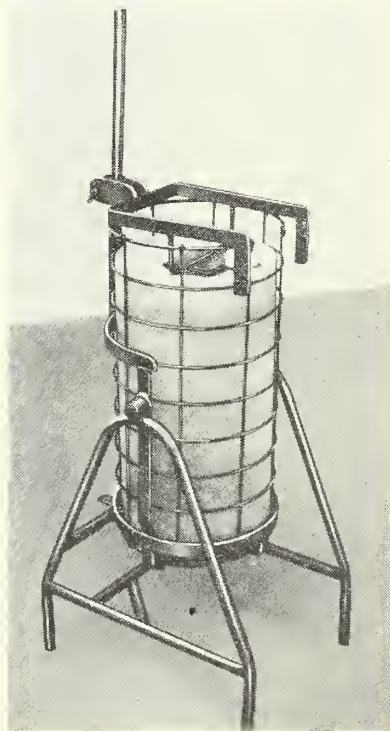
MACHINERY AND PLANT

Metering Pump.—F. A. Hughes & Co., Ltd., Great Burgh, Epsom, Surrey, have added to their range of DCL metering pumps the micro pump series III. By using interchangeable drive units, plunger heads and mechanisms, the capacity ranges extend from 0.11 mil/hr. to 0.3,000 mil/hr. Contact materials are 18/8/3 stainless steel with, in the three larger heads, ceramic plungers. The standard electric motor is suitable for 230-50 volt single-phase 50-cycle a.c. supply, but the unit can be supplied with motors for other power supplies.

Propellent Pump for Aerosols.—Aerofill, Ltd., Walmgate Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, are now supplying their mark III propellent pump which has nearly double the performance of the mark II. The higher output has been achieved by improving the flow conditions both of the compressed air, which powers it, and of the propellent it is pumping. The accessibility of the air valves has also been improved. The company state also that they are now able to supply propellent accumulators with the pumps. The accumulator maintains propellent at a pressure well above that at which cavitation can occur, even when the pump supplying the machine is on its non-productive return stroke.

Tilters for Polythene Carboys.—Tilters specially designed for dispensing from polythene carboys are made by Powell & Co., Burry Port, Carmarthens. Models are made to suit 10-gall. and 12-gall. containers. Features of the tilter include a tipping cradle and a sliding clamp that holds the polythene bottle firmly by means of a flat, rubber-covered plate. The clamp is constructed so that neither the bottle nor the crate can slip, yet there is uninterrupted

access to the pouring neck. The clamp is quickly adjustable for height. The lower frame is made from heavy gauge steel



tubing and designed so that the space under the container is kept clear. There is thus ample room to position the vessel and nothing to corrode should liquid be spilled during pouring. All models are finished with two coats of anti-corrosive paint.

LABORATORY NOTES

Laboratory Centrifuge.—A laboratory centrifuge that is available from Arnold R. Horwell, Ltd., 2 Grange-way, Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6, is an angle-head, two-speed machine offered for either a.c. or d.c. mains supply. It has a three-position control switch ("off," "slow" and "full") built into the connection lead. The driving motor is rubber-mounted; there is no need for careful balancing during loading. The centrifuge is available in two models, one accepting four 15-mil test tubes and the other six 16-mil tubes. The ARH centrifuge is approximately 11½ in. high and 9 in. in diameter.

Water Deionisers.—Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., 14 St. Cross Street, London, E.C.1, have been appointed United Kingdom agents for the range of water deionisers manufactured by Crystal Research Laboratories, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A. The models available include the Deeminac, a small squeeze bottle unit that is available in two sizes (475 and 950 mils) with small throw-away, mixed-bed resin filters. The resin pack incorporates a dye, which indicates exhaustion of the bed, and replacement units are inexpensive. The Deeminizer, a slightly larger unit, in which the bottle of water to be treated is inverted and fitted over the resin filter. A conductivity meter is built in to indicate the quality of water and also when the resin is exhausted. The unit is ideal for small laboratories or as a standby unit in larger laboratories. The resin filter can be replaced easily at a reasonable cost. The Deem-a-Flow, a small floor-standing or wall-mounting unit, provides a larger output of deionised water.

Laboratory-ware Cleanser.—Quadralene laboratory ware cleanser made by Fisons Scientific Apparatus, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, removes residues from glass, metal and plastic surfaces. Described as a synergistic blend of wetting agents, sequestering compounds and buffered alkalis, it should not, say the manufacturers, be confused with more conventional detergents that do not have its cleaning power. Quadralene generally gives, it is claimed, a better result than concentrated acids, oxidising agents or alkalis. Typical deposits that it removes include oils, greases, tars, inorganic compounds, polyacrylate and PVA resins, shellac, Canada balsam, blood residues, proteins, many organic residues and silicones. It is also a useful aid to radioactive decontamination. Hot solutions have a powerful bactericidal action. The cleanser is supplied as a powder for use normally as a 2 per cent. w/v solution in hot water; sometimes a half per cent. w/v solution is adequate. For persistent deposits a 5 per cent. w/v solution may be used, and such solutions are safe on surfaces of glass, ferrous metals, stainless steel, brass, nickel, rubber, plastics, ceramics and silica. The solutions may be used in ultrasonic tanks. To remove heavy silicone grease it is preferable to make up the solution in hot aqueous isopropanol. Working solutions are safe for short periods of exposure to normal skins.

IN PARLIAMENT

BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY,
HOUSE OF COMMONS

DRUG addiction was a serious problem and there was evidence it had been increasing. **MR. KENNETH ROBINSON** (Minister of Health) told **SIR ROBERT ARCHIBALD CARY** on June 13. The Minister said he was anxious that an advisory committee on drug addiction should be set up and start work as soon as possible. When **DR. H. GRAY** asked if the Minister would include in the terms of reference "The over prescription of drugs by medical practitioners to registered addicts, the amounts of which were reaching the market and were increasing." He also pointed out that the drugs were much cheaper on the black market than hitherto. "More and more are becoming addicted and this is becoming a graver social problem." **MR. ROBINSON** replied "I am sure that this problem will be within the ambit of the work of the Committee when it is set up."

Pink Disease

When **MR. ALAN LEE WILLIAMS** asked the Minister of Health how many cases of injurious baby nappy-rash had been reported to him arising from "the use of noxious substances in certain ointment on sale in the Hornchurch-Romford area" **MR. ROBINSON**, in a written answer on June 13, said he had no other information than a report in the *British Medical Journal*, April 30, of a case attributed to the use of dilute ammoniated mercury ointment. "Under the Poisons Rules the retail sale of the ointment is restricted to pharmacies; if any further evidence suggests the need for a more stringent control of retail sale I would consider the desirability of bringing it to the attention of the Poisons Board."

LEGAL REPORTS

Stole Camera

PLEADING guilty to breaking into the branch of Waterloo Pharmacy, Ltd. (**David Anthony**), 59 Crosby Road North, Waterloo, and stealing a camera worth £4 19s. 6d., **Michael Leslie Letman**, 8 Gretton Road, Huyton, was fined £20 at Liverpool county magistrates' court on June 6. He was ordered to pay £4 19s. 6d. compensation. The bench ordered the fine and costs to be paid at the rate of £3 per week. Evidence was given that the owner of the shop discovered that a glass window at the front of the premises was broken in the early hours of June 1 and the camera missing. On the afternoon of June 3 Letman was seen by police officers. He at first denied all knowledge of the offence, but later admitted it.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

MARCHON PRODUCTS, LTD.—**Dr. D. A. A. Fagandini** has been appointed to the board.

ARTHUR D. LITTLE, LTD.—**Mr. Winslow Martin** has been appointed joint managing director with **Dr. F. Neville Woodward**. He will take up his appointment at the end of July.

BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL & CO., LTD.—Group profit for 1965, before tax, £2,999,000 (£3,169,000); taxation, £1,566,000 (£1,552,000). Total ordinary dividend is one shilling per share free of income tax.

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION.—Three new subsidiary companies have been formed recently by the Corporation. One of the new companies, Union Carbide Europe, will administer Union Carbide's interests in Europe and the United Kingdom. With headquarters in New York, the chairman of the new company will be **Mr. J. C. Malone**, who has been appointed a vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation.

GREEFF-CHEMICALS HOLDINGS, LTD.—In his annual review, the chairman (**Mr. S. B. Smith**) states that dividends from trade investments are expected to be comparable with those for 1965 but it is too early to forecast what they will be in 1967. Group profit, before tax, for 1965 was £422,117 (£380,644) and net profit after tax, £253,202 (£217,084). The dividend, as previously announced (*C. & D.*, May 19, p. 172), is 11 per cent. (10½ per cent.). **Mr. J. S. Lake** is not seeking re-election to the board.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—In his annual statement accompanying the accounts for the year ended March 31 the chairman (**Mr. Willoughby R. Norman**) said that the proposed selective employment tax would inevitably raise prices. The tax payable by the company would be "substantial although not as formidable as it would have been had we been entirely a retail concern." Scope for absorbing the tax by higher productivity, was limited. Over the last eight years total staff had increased, in full-time equivalents, by less than 800 persons or 2 per cent., while turnover had increased by 80 per cent. **Mr. Norman** continues: "To suggest that this tax is merely raising £240 million revenue gives no indication of the gigantic operation involved. In fact what is proposed is that in an arbitrary fashion one agency of the Government will collect £1.130 millions in tax and another agency will hand out £890 millions in subsidies and repayments. As a means of collecting £240 millions of revenue and achieving a doubtful redistribution of labour with no contribution to the cause of greater productivity, this is a peculiar way of proceeding." During the year £5½ millions had been spent on retail development and a record total of 274 shop modernisation schemes completed. Although most shops had been modernised it was planned to spend some £4½ millions on further retail development during the coming year. Retail sales reached a peak over the Christmas period when one day's takings amounted to more than £1,350,000. To illustrate trade being done, **Mr. Norman** said that if every purchase made by a customer was increased by a penny it would increase sales by nearly £2 millions. National Health Service and private dispensing had both increased in the same proportion. A total of nearly 42 million prescriptions were dispensed during the year. Manufac-

turing output amounted to £20 million of which two-thirds went to branches. A new plant for codeine manufacture was completed at a cost of £200,000 and a new manufacturing unit for insulin, etc., costing £250,000, is under way. Home wholesale sales at £4 millions were similar to the previous year; direct exports at £2,680,000 were 7 per cent. up. The outlook for 1966-67, **Mr. Norman** says, must be affected by any reduction of consumer spending power and the elimination of the national deficit may mean a slow rate of economic progress.

For accounts and dividend see *C. & D.*, May 21, p. 487.

Compulsory Winding-up

An order for the compulsory winding-up of **W.B. (Cosmetics), Ltd.**, whose registered office is at Clarence Road, Clapton, London, E., was made in the Chancery Division on June 13, on the petition of Northern Aerosol and Sachet Co., Ltd.; Crowcroft Road, Longsight, Manchester, judgment creditors for £371. There were no notices of opposition or support and **W.B. (Cosmetics), Ltd.**, was not represented.

BUSINESS CHANGES

THE Belfast branch of **Vetric, Ltd.**, has removed to Prince Regent Road, Belfast, 5.

MR. D. J. THOMPSON, M.P.S., has acquired the business of **Mr. H. T. Barnett, M.P.S.**, 19 Coronation Crescent, Crewe, Ches.

R. P. BRISTOW, LTD., 17 Oxford Street, High Wycombe, Bucks, are closing down on June 25. The premises are being demolished under the town's central area re-development scheme.

MATTHEW CARMICHAEL, LTD., Glasgow, has ceased trading. The pharmacy at 259 Kilmarnock Road, Shawlands, will be taken over by the former manager, **Mr. J. Chalmers Gates, M.P.S.**, and that at 18 Greenview Street by its manager, **Mr. J. K. Liddle, M.P.S.**

SELBYS LINDFIELD PHARMACY, 33 High Street, Lindfield, Sussex, is expected to open about the middle of July. Although associated with **H. W. Selby, Ltd.**, Haywards Heath, invoices and statements should be charged separately, and addressed to Lindfield after the opening date. Correspondence, display material, etc., before then to Haywards Heath.

Appointments

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, have appointed **Mr. P. McCormick** an area sales representative for the South-eastern counties.

KENDALL CO. (U.K.), LTD., 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, have appointed **Mr. P. D. Lewis** consumer product manager. **Mr. Lewis** joined the Kendall Co., from the National Pharmaceutical Union, where he was marketing officer.

SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have appointed the following new medical representatives: **Messrs. T. D. Stowe** (for Middlesex, North London), **P. J. F. Robinson**

(Leeds, South Yorks) and J. B. McGrath (Northern Ireland).

VITAMINS, LTD., London, W.6, have appointed Mr. K. D. Ross Pendergast regional sales manager for the Far East and Australasia. Formerly based in Singapore he will now be based in London and will carry out regular tours of the territory. Caribbean sales territory is now under the control of the regional sales manager for the U.K. (Mr. R. Robinson). He will also pay regular visits to the territory.

OVERSEAS VISITS

MR. B. E. PURKISS (assistant development manager, technical development department, The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), has left for Strasbourg where he is to read a paper dealing with slime control in the paper industry, largely based on his research into the uses of B.D.H.'s slime-control agent, Panacide.

PERSONALITIES

DR. H. P. RANG, department of pharmacology, University of Oxford, is to spend one year at the Albert Einstein Hospital, New York, carrying out research on local anaesthetics with the help of a grant from the Wellcome Trust.

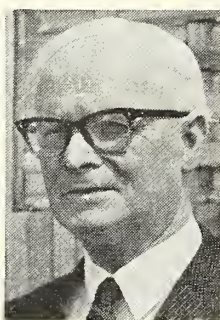
MR. RANDALL DAVIS, chief perfumer of Proprietary Perfumes, Ltd., Ashford, Kent, retired on his sixty-sixth birthday recently after fifty-one years' service with the company. The occasion was marked by a dinner at which a cheque was presented to him by Mr. A. D. Bonham-Carter (a director of Unilever, Ltd.).

MR. K. E. LONG, who has been appointed National Pharmaceutical Union pharmacy planning executive, has had a wide experience of the problems connected with the modernisation of retail pharmacies. He gained knowledge of planning and design at a College of Art and had experience in retail management, buying and merchandising. Before joining the N.P.U. he was a consultant with Nordia, Ltd., and until recently held the post of pharmacy planning executive with Unichem, Ltd.

MR. H. STEINMAN, who is made an officer of the Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours list (see below), is treasurer and a past-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was elected chairman of Manchester Executive Council in 1964, having been a member of the Council since the inception of the National Health Service in 1948. In 1964-65 he was also president of the Executive Councils' Association. Mr. Steinman is chairman of the local committee for the 1966 British Pharmaceutical Conference in

Manchester.

MR. S. S. HOWARD, M.P.S., who is made a member of the Order of the British Empire in the Birthday Honours list (see below), is an active member of pharmaceutical organisations in the Brighton area, having held office in the Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy, the South-Eastern Federation of Pharmacists and Brighton Branch, National Pharmaceutical Union. He is also a member of Hove Borough Council. After retail and industrial experience he became chairman of K. A. Thiel, Ltd., Brighton, in 1947. On amalgamation of that company with Barclay & Sons, Ltd., in 1957 he was appointed executive sales director, and has recently joined the board of E. H. Lloyd (Hove), Ltd., retail chemists. Mr. Howard receives his award as chief officer of the scientific section of East Sussex County Civil Defence Corps.



BIRTHDAY HONOURS

THE Birthday Honours list published on June 11 included the following:—

Life Barons

SIR WILLIAM H. MCFADZEAN (chairman, British National Export Council).

Knights Bachelor

PROFESSOR A. HADDOW (professor of experimental pathology, London University and director, Chester Beatty Research Institute, Institute of Cancer Research).

PROFESSOR I. G. W. HILL (professor of medicine, Queen's College, Dundee, St. Andrews University).

MR. F. SCHON (chairman and managing director, Marchon Products, Ltd.).

Order of St. Michael and St. George

KNIGHT GRAND CROSS (G.C.M.G.)

SIR NORMAN V. KIPPING (formerly director-general, Federation of British Industry).

Order of the British Empire

COMMANDER (C.B.E.)

MR. J. M. STRANG (chairman and managing director Barr & Stroud, Ltd.).

OFFICER (O.B.E.)

MR. R. H. BARRETT (senior medical officer, Ministry of Health).

MR. K. F. G. DAY (clerk, Birmingham Executive Council).

MR. W. G. K. DUNCAN (principal officer, Ministry of Health and Social Services, Northern Ireland).

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. H. HICKS, T.D., M.P.S. (member, T.A.F.A., Renfrew and Bute).

MR. D. F. J. SHATTOCK (export department manager, H. J. Heinz Co., Ltd.) "for services to export."

MR. H. STEINMAN (chairman, Manchester Executive Council). Mr. Steinman is treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

MEMBER (M.B.E.)

MR. S. S. HOWARD (chief officer, scientific and reconnaissance sub-division, East Sussex County Civil Defence Corps). Mr. Howard is a joint secretary of Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy.

MR. C. R. P. STRACHAN (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health, Eastern Nigeria).

MISS D. C. TREW (senior executive officer, Ministry of Health).

MR. J. L. VAN DER VYVER (pharmacist, Hlatikulu Hospital, Swaziland).

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL

MR. C. S. BROWN (foreman, packaging department, Hilger & Watts, Ltd.) "for services to export."

DEATHS

AINSWORTH. — On April 11, Mr. Arnold Ainsworth, 48 Gronant Road, Prestatyn, Flint. Mr. Ainsworth qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1921 and retired in 1961.

ALFORD. — Recently, Mr. Robert Birtwistle Alford, M.P.S., 54 Oldham Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs. Mr. Alford qualified in 1943.

ALLEN. — As recorded last week (p. 581).

D.J.B. writes: The news of the sudden death of Roger K. Allen at the early age of fifty-three came as a personal shock, which I am sure was shared by many who had known him. Roger Allen, or R.K.A., as he was popularly known, had the ability to direct a large and growing organisation, and yet was able to be personally concerned and involved with the problems of everyday business and family matters which were the immediate concern of his staff. He had a strong, forthright approach to all problems, which initially may have been disconcerting, but ultimately was accepted through his undoubted personal charm and his ability rapidly to appraise a situation and propose a firm decision. In the years that I was fortunate enough to work with him, I was constantly impressed with his vigour and interests, which covered so many fields. He loved sport, and represented his school at cricket and football. He was a keen squash player, but it was at tennis that he really excelled. As a young man he played tennis for Hertfordshire and in recent years, his golf, which he played only occasionally, was to the standard which on more than one occasion won for him the tournament of the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industries. His biography will list the many important positions that he successfully filled, but we who have worked with him will remember the man. His personal charm and concern with our own problems, the pride in his growing family and beautiful home, his "bark worse than his bite," and, in recent months—even though he was so busily involved in the formation of Bush Boake Allen, Ltd.—the knowledge that he was always available for advice and consultation. His memorial service last week was



tion of the National Health Service in 1948. In 1964-65 he was also president of the Executive Councils' Association. Mr. Steinman is chairman of the local committee for the 1966 British Pharmaceutical Conference in

appropriate to the man—the order of service merely said R.K.A. 1913-66—this simplicity in his passing reflected the straightforward, kindly man that we have been privileged to know through the years.

HARRISON.—Recently, Miss Margaret Eveline Harrison, M.P.S., 63 Norman Road, Saltford, nr. Bristol. Miss Harrison qualified in 1922.

LAWRENCE.—Recently, Mr. Robert Lawrence, M.P.S., of 95 Cowley Lane, Chapeltown, Sheffield, Yorks, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Lawrence qualified in 1908.

MIDDLETON.—On June 1, Mr. Dennis Middleton, M.P.S., 38 Summerhill Gardens, Market Drayton, Salop. Mr. Middleton qualified in 1949.

PEARCE.—Suddenly, on June 13, Mr. Albert Charles Pearce, M.P.S., c/o Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Stamford Street, London, S.E.1. Mr. Pearce was London area director of Boots, Ltd., having charge of about 400 branches. He served his apprenticeship at the Bond Street, London, branch and qualified in 1937 after attending Chelsea Polytechnic. He was commissioned in the Royal Navy, 1939-45, and thereafter re-joined the company. He was appointed territorial general manager for the Manchester area in 1953 and then served a term in a similar capacity in the Bristol area. He was appointed a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Statutory Committee in August 1964.

ROBSON.—On May 23, Mr. Shafto Robson, 16 Rosebery Road, West Hartlepool, co. Durham. Mr. Robson qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1914 and retired in 1958.

SHAW.—On May 31, Mr. William Shaw, M.P.S., of Westcote, 42 William Street, Helensburgh, Dumbarton, aged eighty-one. Mr. Shaw qualified in 1906.

SMALL.—On May 27, Mr. Sydney Herbert Small, M.P.S., 119 Wendover Road, Stoke Mandeville, Bucks. Mr. Small qualified in 1901 and retired in 1965.

WALSH.—Recently, Mr. John Joseph Walsh, M.P.S.I., Ard-na-Greine, Blackrock Road, Cork, Eire. A native of Cork city, Mr. Walsh qualified in 1928 at the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, and had been in business as a chemist in Cork since then. The business is now being carried on by his son, Mr. John Christopher Walsh, who qualified in 1962.

WESTCOTT.—Recently, Mr. Kenneth Charles Hugh Westcott, M.P.S., 6 Greenways Gardens, Chippenham, Wilts, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Westcott qualified in 1921.

WRIGHT.—On June 3, Mr. Samuel James March Wright, M.P.S., Manor House, Howden, Yorks. Mr. Wright qualified in 1912.

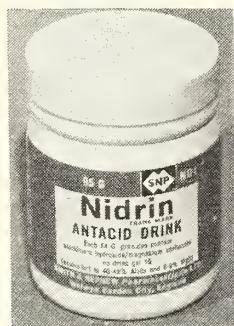
NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES

Sterile Antibiotic Aerosol.—Fisons Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have launched a triple sterile antibiotic aerosol spray Framyspray primarily for use in the operating theatre but is also generally applicable to most surgical procedures. Available from June 20. The new product has a claimed antibacterial effectiveness comparable with other triple antibiotic aerosols but with the important advantages of a sterilisable outer cover that may be repeatedly autoclaved (fitted over the aerosol it may be handled and used by the surgeon) and that the appliance is fitted with an efficient valve that makes the aerosol reliable. A new-type nozzle ensures even distribution of the powder, and a special suspending agent ensures uniform particle size. The Framyspray is free of purchase tax but subject to Therapeutic Substances Act regulations. The product contains in each 110 gm. 1 gm. of framycetin sulphate, 165,000 units of polymyxin B sulphate, B.P., and 10,000 units of zinc bacitracin, B.P.C., in inert B.P.C. propellents.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICINALS

Antacid Granules.—Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. announce the introduction of Nidrin, an antacid in granule form. In milk, Nidrin makes a sweetened chocolate-flavoured drink with the demulcent and nutritive qualities of milk plus the acid-binding properties of aluminium hydroxide/magnesium carbonate co-dried gel. Used for the relief of acid pain in hyperacidity and peptic ulcer. In preparation, 14 gm. of the product (containing 1 gm. aluminium hydroxide/magnesium carbonate co-dried gel) should be stirred into a beaker of warm or hot—not boiling—milk. The dose may be taken at bedtime or at any time during the night if the patient wakes with acid pain. The pack is a polythene screw-capped jar containing 95 gm.



Left: Nidrin new antacid drink by Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Right: Miss Bronnley bubble-bath oil, one of four products in new series by H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

Toiletries "for the Younger Set."—A new Miss Bronnley series by H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., 10 Conduit Street, London, W.1, has been designed "for the younger set." It is built around a skin perfume described as having a coolly, aromatic scent, "as modern as today," its rose and jas-

mine notes subtly deepened with woody undertones of cedar and sandalwood, and sharpened with traces of spicy notes like basil, celery seed and opoponax. Matched to the skin perfume are a bubble-bath oil, a superfine talcum powder and a pearlescent shampoo with its built-in conditioner. Miss Bronnley products are packaged in black leather-covered plastic bottles, suited to both everyday use and use on travel. The bottles are gold-lettered, and deeply capped in gold to match.

Talc in a New Size.—The popularity of Morny's plastic-packed perfumed



talc has prompted the manufacturers, Morny, Ltd., 201 Regent Street, London, W.1, to introduce a similarly shaped "standard" (85-gm.) pack, which is now available in eight colours and fragrances.

Three New Nail Lacquers.—"Silver Iris" ("silver with a hint of pink"); "Pale Sunset" ("silver with a coral beige tone") and "Pink Pearl" ("a pale sugar pink") are three new nail lacquers introduced by Elizabeth Arden, Ltd., 25 Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

"Glowing" Eye Make-up.—New colours in a "glowing," creamy eye make-up—"Shadow Creme"—by Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, are *Nouveau beige*, French blue, light aqua, cloud white, soft blue, willow green, café frost and platinum frost.

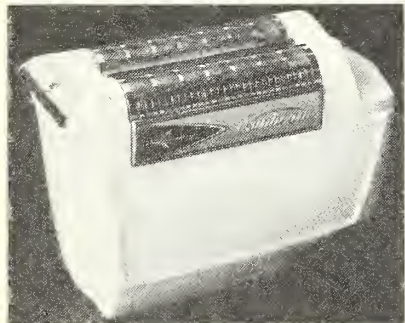
"Sophisticated" New Scent.—Taylor of London, 169 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, have brought out a new perfume Sylphide, described as "sophisticated with an intriguing 'green' note." Sylphide is available as perfume in 1-oz. handbag phial and 1-oz. stoppered bottle and in toilet water, bath essence and perfumed bath oil.

SUNDRIES

A "Different" Razor Blade.—Announcing "an entirely new razor blade" in London on June 9, the chairman of Wilkinson Sword, Ltd., Southfield Road, London, W.4, said: "Although our present blade has no superior in the world today, we have developed an entirely new razor blade and hope to have it on sale on some overseas markets in the not-too-distant future." The company was reluctant to give further details at this stage, otherwise competitors might take advantage

of the development, as had happened when, as he claimed, the Super Sword-edge blade revolutionised shaving in 1961. Development and processes of the new blade were lengthy and costly. Its price would be higher than that of the present blade and it would take time to produce any large requirements.

Two "Shaves" at One "Go." — "Double-action shaving" is what Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., Hardy House, 61 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, claim for their new Sunbeam X777 shaver. One shaving head cuts the beard once, then sets it up for the blade. Statistically, that is put by the manufacturers at over 74 per cent. more shaving area than with previous Sun-



beam shavers, and over 2,680 openings in the stainless steel shaving heads, they say, mean that more beard is dealt with in a shorter time. Six hollow-ground blades, locked in, provide a cutting action of over 672,000 strokes per second. The blades, in surgical steel, are mounted in two sets of three. The instrument incorporates a "professional barber-type trimmer." A flip-top opening head facilitates cleaning. Multivolt operation is designed for international travel conditions.

"Custom-built" Razor Blades. — A new "Aristocrat" safety-razor blade announced on June 9 by Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isle-



worth, Middlesex, is made of ultra-fine stainless steel by processes (some repeated to make certain that the finished item is flawless) developed specially for it. Polishing of the blade is claimed so careful that even the most minute irregularities in the steel—the main cause of rusting—are removed, the resulting mirror finish offering the highest possible resistance to corrosion. Each finished blade, moreover, is individually examined. Such a degree of control necessarily limits speed of production, but "the result . . . beats all previous standards of perfection in shaving comfort and justifies the des-

cription of the blade as custom-built." Packaging design work, commissioned from a French consultant, is a combination of black, grey and silver incorporating a "heliophore" or light-reflecting motif. The new blade is available in packets and "dispensers." National distribution is in progress.

TRADE NOTES

Tablets Now Marked. — Riker Laboratories, Loughborough, Leics, announce that Folaemin and Ferroids tablets are being imprinted with the name RIKER across one face to assist in easy identification. In all other respects the two products are unchanged.

Annual Holiday. — The offices and factories of Lofil, Ltd., and Lautier Fils, Ltd., Power Road, London, W.4, will be closed for annual staff holiday during August 5-22. No orders are being accepted, goods dispatched, or goods received during that period.

Emergency Supplies for Belfast. — A depot to hold a two-months' supply of its drugs is being set up in Belfast by the Pfizer Group, Sandwich, Kent, in an effort to beat the seamen's strike. The drugs, which are being flown to Northern Ireland, are intended to cope with any emergency call for medical supplies.

Arrangements for Credit. — Supply difficulties have decided Astra-Hewlett, Ltd., King George's Avenue, Watford, Herts, to discontinue marketing Refevit tablets and they ask chemists with residual stocks carrying an expiry date of July 1966 to return them for credit. Tablets returned on or after September 30 will not be considered for credit by the manufacturers.

Holiday Closing. — The Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., 11 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1, are closing their order and dispatch departments for two weeks from July 4. During that time the full range of their products will be available from John Bell & Croyden, 50 Wigmore Street, London, W.1, and from Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., 74 White Lion Street, London, N.1.

Under Sentence. — Eli Lilly & Company, Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants, announce in advance that they intend deleting from their price list on July 29 Pulvules 372 Doloxyl (20 and 500-product packs; 100-product pack continues available); cream 4 Surfathesin, 1 oz.; lotion M-54 Surfathesin, 100 mls; ointment 73 Surfathesin, 1 oz.; and Pulvules 358 Vortel (pack of 500; pack of 100 continues available).

Regional Trade Shows. — A programme of regional trade shows for wholesale and retail buyers arranged by Sunbeam Electric, Ltd., 61 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, follows a first showing at the London Hilton on June 20 for one week. The full range of Sunbeam appliances will be on show, including the 777 Shavemaster shaver (see first column) and *de luxe* electric overblanket. The follow-up shows are at twenty provincial hotels in the period June 30 to August 3.

Bonus Offers

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER Co., 2 St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey. 12 Bore

"Aristocrat," say the makers, in no way replaces the existing Super Silver blade, being intended for a relatively small market characterised by fastidious standards of quality. Packets and "dispensers" are sold to the trade in prepacked merchandiser containing forty blades.

Suntan cream. Fourteen invoiced as twelve. Introductory bonus.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, Aspellin and items in Radiol Radian ranges. Spring bonus offers terminates June 30.

TRENTHAM LABORATORIES (distributors Vestric, Ltd.). Slim Disks. Thirteen invoiced as twelve.

Premium Offers

GERBER DIVISION, BROWN & POLSON, LTD., Claygate House, Esher, Surrey. One jar free with every five jars Gerber foods (strained or junior) the customer buys.

TONI Co., Hawley Lane, Farnborough, Hants. Prom home permanent kit. Wicker-work linen basket at saving of 20s. 6d., and sewing basket at saving of 12s. 6d. by use of form enclosed with all packs of wholehead and end-curl kits dispatched from June 20.

Competitions

Winning Slogans. — Five prizes of £100 holidays were recently offered by Cupal, Ltd., King Street, Blackburn, Lancs, to chemists sending the best slogans for the Secto range of fly-spray aerosols. There were about 1,500 entries. Winners are Messrs. J. Govan, 887 Govan Road, Govan, Glasgow; C. E. Wisby, 68 Cavendish Square, Swindon, Wilts; H. Cornthwaite, 485 Glossop Road, Sheffield; E. B. Strutt, Ltd., 22 High Street, Saltley, Birmingham, and (shared jointly) C. M. Watson, Ltd., 239 Roundhay Road, Leeds, 8; S. Abbott, 45 Ramshead Hill Parade, Leeds, 14; G. Clarke, 160 Roundhay Road, Leeds, 8, and J. D. Measures, 141 Street Lane, Leeds, 8.



PRACTICAL AND ATTRACTIVE: Being of plastic, the container illustrated, which holds bath-oil capsules made and marketed by M. & R. Norton, Ltd., is unbreakable. Being transparent, it shows to advantage the colourful contents.

The Apothecary in English Provincial Guilds

T. D. WHITTET, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A.

WHILST the history of the London apothecaries is well documented, little has been written about the apothecaries in the provinces. The charter of the Society of Apothecaries of London (1617) gave them control over the "Art and Mystery of the Apothecary within the City of London, the Liberties and Suburbs thereof and within seven miles of the same City," and it was not until the passing of the Apothecaries Act of 1815 that the jurisdiction of the Society was extended throughout England and Wales.

Mixed Guilds

Numerous instances are on record of provincial apothecaries having issued tokens bearing the arms of the London Society, and in some cases it has been possible to confirm that the issuer was a member of that society. Many apothecaries must obviously have been members of local guilds, for a decree of Edward III in 1363 ordered every craftsman to be enrolled in a guild. The grants of the guild merchants of numerous cities and towns often included clauses prohibiting the sale of merchandise and the exercising of any craft or mystery, except in the case of persons belonging to the guild merchant. In later charters and town muniments the right to trade and occupy a craft was normally expressly reserved to freemen of the town or to members of the craft guild. Except in London the apothecaries do not appear to have been sufficiently numerous to form separate guilds. The London apothecaries were associated first with the pepperers and spicers and then with the grocers, from whom they finally separated in 1617.

In the provinces, as in London, the spicers appear to have been the forerunners of the apothecaries, and there is evidence that spicers' guilds existed in several cities such as Bristol, Chester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Oxford and York. The Newcastle Spicers' Company dates to at least 1436 but had disappeared by 1600, probably by absorption into the Merchants' Guild; it was revived in 1831 as the Company of Grocers but has since disbanded.

Districts known as the "spicery" or "apothecaria," or both, existed in several towns such as Chester, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford and St. Albans.

Professor Trease has shown that, by the late thirteenth century, the titles "spicer" and apothecary were interchangeable, and I have recently found examples of the same person being called apothecary, spicer or pepperer on different occasions in the early thirteenth century.

Kramer states that, from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century, consolidated mercers' and merchants' companies containing goldsmiths, grocers, haberdashers, ironmongers, apothecaries and sometimes even drapers were growing up in forty-five different cities or towns, whilst in sixteen smaller towns there were general guilds containing both merchants and handicraftsmen.

The obvious associates for the apothecaries would seem to have been grocers, as in London, or the barber-surgeons, and there were joint guilds of apothecaries and barber-surgeons in several cities. In Norman times the mercers apparently dealt in drugs and spices and, indeed, in all things sold retail by little balance or small scales, in contradiction to things sold by the beam or in gross. There are several examples of apothecaries being members of mercers' guilds. Thus there is still at Chester a Company of Mercers, Ironmongers, Grocers and Apothecaries, whilst an apothecary was registrar of the Derby Mercers' Guild in 1675. Richard Barber of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, issued in 1668 a trade token bearing the apothecaries' arms, but is described thereon as a mercer. A pharmacy still in existence in Hereford was founded in 1793 by W. Ravenhill, "mercier and druggist." Professor Trease has discovered the inventory of Clerk of Grantham, who is described as

"mercier," but the contents of the inventory suggest that the owner was an apothecary, and he may well have been the Grantham Apothecary with whom Sir Isaac Newton lodged as a young man.

Barrett's "History of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London" contains a reference suggesting that the apothecaries of Bristol and York were organised, for, in the year 1726-27, the apothecaries of the two cities applied for copies of the charter of the London Company. Much information is to be found about the organisation of the York apothecaries, but surprisingly little about those of Bristol. An early guild merchant in York was short-lived. Granted by King John in 1200, it had by 1272 ceased to function, even as an agency for registering freemen. John Spicer, mayor of York, 1273-91, was sometimes called an apothecary. A "spicer" was among the thirteen people who founded in 1357 the Fraternity of the Blessed Mary, which in 1581 became incorporated as the Merchant Adventurers Company. The company included mercers, grocers, apothecaries and ironmongers, and controlled pharmacy in York until 1821. In that year the company brought a case against a non-free druggist for setting up a business in the city and lost the case. From then onwards non-members of the guild were able to practise in the city. The Merchant Adventurers Company of York is still in existence and possesses its own guildhall.

Though the apothecaries of Bristol appear to have been influential and there are many references to individuals, information about their organisation is scanty.

Winchester, the ancient capital of England, was placed by Kramer among cities in which the apothecaries were included in the Mercers' Guild, though admitting that the records give no specific information. In Canterbury orders and decrees were ratified by the Burgmoot (borough council) in 1601-02 "for the better regulating of the fellowship of apothecaries, grocers, chandlers and fishmongers." In 1593 an apothecary, Thomas Halke, bought necklaces from the loot of ships wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. An apothecaries' apprentice had his indenture quashed owing to brutal treatment by his master, one of the incidents being in connection with the use of a wrong mould when the boy was making a march-pane for an alderman's christening party. The references show that Canterbury apothecaries sold fancy goods and confectionery as well as engaging in the distribution of pharmaceutical supplies.

A Still Existing Guild

Chester's company of mercers, ironmongers, grocers and apothecaries is still in existence. The mercers and spicers appear to have been associated as early as 1574, when they are recorded as performing a sacred play. The mercers and ironmongers were incorporated as one company in 1598, and in 1601 the apothecaries petitioned for incorporation by charter from the city like other incorporated companies, having usually associated with the company of mercers and ironmongers. The company was granted a charter in 1604. No mention of the apothecaries is made in the document or in the early minutes by Mr. E. Wynne-Jones (history of pharmacy correspondent of the Chester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) but apothecaries appear among the earliest surviving lists of members of the joint guild. One, Robt. Bleese, is sometimes described as a mercer and at other times as an apothecary. An apothecary, Gervase Butler, was bound over to keep the peace in 1488 and on other dates. The company still possesses its charter, minute books (complete since 1606), apprentices' register, seal, some livery hats and several old letters and documents. The Chester historian Simpson states that the top left-hand panel of the Company's arms represents the arms of the ironmonger (two scaly lizards, rampant, chained together), the top right-

hand quarter their crest (some of their implements). The bottom left-hand quarter shows the arms of the apothecaries (a rhinoceros) and the bottom right-hand corner the arms of the grocers (a camel with a bale of goods). It seems incredible that the mercers, one of the original members, should not be represented, and I believe that the first-mentioned might represent the mercers. Admission to the Guild is now only by patrimony, and until recently there were no members of any of the four occupations in the company. In 1959 Dr. W. S. C. Copeman (then Master of the London Apothecaries and I were made honorary members). The Guild is now a benevolent society.

There is evidence of the apothecaries being members of the mercers' guilds in Derby, Devizes, Gloucester, Lichfield, Nottingham, Reading, St. Albans and Worcester. In several cities, notably Oxford, Leicester, Dorchester and Carlisle, the apothecaries were members of a large merchants' guild of many occupations. Oxford is typical. Many references to the apothecaries of Oxford occur in the writings of Anthony à Wood and in Gunthers "Early Science in Oxford." Wood stated there were several tradesmens' guilds within a few years of the Norman Conquest. There is a reference to one Thomas Apothecarius as early as 1280. In 1526 an apothecary took an oath administered by the Chancellor of the

University. The Oxford apothecaries played a prominent part in the development of medicine, pharmacy and science in that city. Some of the group of scientists who, with others in London, eventually founded the Royal Society, used to meet in the houses of the apothecaries (John Clerk, John Crosse and Arthur Tillyard).

In several cities the apothecaries were members of a barber-surgeons' guild, as at Coventry. The guild dates from at least as early as the fifteenth century, when it contained barber-surgeons and leeches. Apothecaries were first mentioned as members in 1673, when the Leet Book (council minute book) reported their incorporation "as formerly." The Shrewsbury apothecaries were in the mercers' company in 1560, but by 1664 had joined the barber-surgeons. Other cities with joint guilds of apothecaries and barber-surgeons were Ripon and Norwich. Towns where the grocers appeared as the principal names in the Guild include Salisbury, Pontefract and Abingdon. Unusual associations occurred in Andover, where the apothecaries were in the company of leathermen whilst the grocers and barber-surgeons were in the haberdashers' company; in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where some apothecaries were in the company of glaziers with goldsmiths, plumbers, pewterers and painters. The Newcastle guild is still in existence.

Oxygen in Man's Evolution

THEORY BEHIND ITS USE IN THE OPERATING THEATRE

OXYGEN may be done without by the body for only three minutes. Man dies if it is absent for longer. By comparison, death from lack of water takes three days, from lack of food three weeks.

Oxygen is needed in the body for its ability to oxidise the H radical, one of the end-products of the intracellular chemical chain, an end-product that might damage the chemical reactions in the cell. Oxygen has little to do with metabolism as such; it only works as a "chemical dish-washer" of the cells. Even a surplus of oxygen, added somehow to the body fluids and cells, does not change the metabolism. The cells simply pick up the oxygen they need; the rest is stored in the tissues. Normally oxygen is inhaled at a concentration of 20 per cent. in air. Even when that amount is increased to 60 per cent. it may still be inhaled indefinitely without harm. At higher partial pressures oxygen harms living cells when inhaled for some time. When a premature born child is kept in an incubator containing pure oxygen for more than a few days, damage is done to the eyes, and blindness may result. That danger is increased when 100 per cent. oxygen at more than one atmosphere pressure is inhaled. The higher the absolute pressure of the oxygen, and the longer the exposure time, the greater is the danger of oxygen intoxication. In small animals damage first occurs in the lungs. In larger animals and in men the brain is the most susceptible tissue; convulsions and paralysis may result. Probably direct action of oxygen harms the cells, even to the point of killing them by destroying important enzyme systems. That effect may be used to destroy unwanted cells, leaving the normal cells

undamaged. For half a century oxygen was tried against gas gangrene without success, the deciding factor being the density of the oxygen in the tissue. A patient put into a large chamber containing air at 3 atmospheres breathes oxygen at the same pressure. In consequence the quantity of oxygen in physical solution in the blood increases to 15 or 20 times the normal, and the intracellular fluid and cells themselves contain 15 or 20 times as much oxygen as usual. Of forty-five gas-gangrene patients so treated at a hospital in Amsterdam, Holland, by Dr. I. Boerema, all were cured within twenty-four hours, without amputation or other such surgery. In an environment of three atmospheres absolute of oxygen, the bacilli stopped producing toxin. The drowning of the patient with oxygen did no harm to the patient, but damaged the enzyme system of the *Clostridium Welchii*.

The degree of use of hyperbaric oxygen must be between damage done to the clostridia and the damage done to the cells of the host.

Earth is the only planet with oxygen in its atmosphere, but millions of years ago it contained none. Hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, water vapour and some rare gases formed its atmosphere. In that atmosphere no life could exist. Life could start only when protected sufficiently from the sun—and in an anaerobic way. Hence the first life developed in shallow seas or pools, into which the ultra-violet rays could not penetrate. Just enough energy was available to build up the first aminoacids and proteins. Such anaerobic life needed carbon, which was taken from the carbon dioxide, oxygen being liberated. Green algae

gradually produced an important quantity of oxygen in the atmosphere, so much that at a certain critical point life had to switch from anaerobic to aerobic, that is from fermentation to respiration. Gradually thereafter oxygen accumulated in the higher layers of the atmosphere, where it was converted by ultra-violet radiation into ozone. Life then left the sea, reached the surface, and went on to the land. Were the upper layer of oxygen in the atmosphere to come down to the surface, all life on earth would be killed.

Could it be that, in the hyperbaric chamber, the patient has been brought back into conditions resembling those of millions of years ago? Aerobic life is known to be still labile. Green algae can easily be forced back to anaerobic life. Does high-pressure oxygenation force anaerobic living cells to make that change? Without an anaesthetic no patient could stand a stomach or a heart operation because of the pain. So a general anaesthetic is given—a reversible form of poisoning. First the voluntary muscles are paralysed and as anaesthesia deepens the muscles affected are those of the limbs before those that influence respiration. But the diaphragm remains active for a long time. With deepening anaesthesia, first the motory function of the cortex of the great brain is paralysed (voluntary muscles) followed by that of the brain stem (involuntary muscles).

It might be said that general anaesthesia produces a condition in which the animal has slid back a long way on the phylogenical scale. A lower animal seems to have a better hold on life.

[Abstracted from a hypothesis put forward by Dr. I. Boerema (professor of surgery, University of Amsterdam.)]



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The Grosset Report

THE Grosset committee's report on Scottish hospitals (p. 604) should make an important impact on the pharmaceutical service in Scotland.

A mixture of condemnation and commendation, the report presents not only a careful analysis of the Health Service pharmaceutical arrangements north of the Border but also a prescription, in distinctly readable form, for the future development of the service.

The investigation has been carried out in a logical manner, and it is evident that the committee has approached its task conscientiously and critically, with the well-being of the patient its prime consideration. While naturally the report has a specific application to Scotland, many of its recommendations might well be applied more widely. It is of note that the committee included, besides pharmacists, hospital administrators and others with medical experience. Although, therefore, there was numerically a pharmaceutical bias, the standing of the non-pharmaceutical members of the committee should ensure for the committee's findings and recommendations a ready acceptance in official circles.

The comment that a hospital "should not be regarded as an exclusive environment for doctors" is one that deserves, nay demands, to be reiterated in England and Wales. So, too, does the criticism that many hospital pharmacies are conducted in restricted and insufficient accommodation.

The professional rôle of the pharmacist in hospital has received much attention by the committee, and paragraph 49 of the report, which reads:

WE are convinced that sharp and clear identification of the essential professional rôle of the pharmacist must be common to all hospitals and that no reasons either of convenience or expediency should be allowed to obscure this professional identity.

—will be approved by those who have consistently upheld that view.

The committee has, by its report, not only highlighted the problems of the pharmaceutical service in Scotland, but has also pointed the way to improve the service. It is now up to each individual hospital pharmacist to read and digest the report and then see what can be done within his daily routine to ensure that its recommendations are implemented so far as possible. So valuable a contribution to hospital pharmacy must not be allowed to be pigeon-holed.

Activity in Patents and Trade Marks

CONTRARY to gloomy appraisals sometimes made of the quality of research work and inventiveness in the United Kingdom, the Comptroller of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks reports that patent specifications published during 1965 disclosed a "continued lively activity in most fields, with some interesting developments." In the chemical field, the Comptroller's report (H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d.) discloses, for example, considerable activity in processes for the oxidation of olefines using liquid-phase catalysts containing palladium salts to produce oxygenated compounds and particularly in carboxylic acids used for, among other things, making solvents. Much interest was shown, too, in the development of polyimides and the corresponding polyamide acids for use in the production of laminating resins, varnishes, and strong films. Coming nearer to pharmacy, analgesics able to counter inflammation were again the subject of activity, as was the synthetic production of therapeutically active polypeptides used for regulating blood pressure and for use in obstetrics.

Other "active arts" included the rapid and package loading of still and cine cameras, and there was increased interest in the use of plastics in packaging as bags, box linings and bottle crates and for "shrink-wrapping." All of that information appears to suggest that research and inventiveness continue apace.

Acceptances of complete specifications of patents classified under "medicines; surgery" increased from 565 in 1964 to 576 in 1965. Synthetic drugs are classified under the organic chemistry heading, in which group in 1964 and 1965 the totals were 2,718 and 2,883 respectively. The volume of applications and complete specifications rose in 1965 to new record levels. Applications from all sources were at 55,507, 4.5 per cent. more than in 1964. Within that total applications from abroad rose by 7.2 per cent., and United Kingdom applications by 1.3 per cent., though United Kingdom complete specifications fell by 3.6 per cent. Of the complete specifications filed, 31.1 per cent. were of United Kingdom origin, while 28.9 per cent. came from the United States and 15.5 per cent. from Western Germany.

Although twenty-six applications for compulsory licences under section 41 of the Patents Act, 1949, were pending at the beginning of 1965, no additional applications were filed during the year, though four of the pending cases were refused and seven withdrawn. Three appeals were submitted to the Patents Appeal Tribunal. Two of them were dismissed and the third was pending at the end of the year.

Applications for the registration of trade marks numbered 14,740 in Part A of the Register and 255 in Part B, both figures slightly lower than in 1964, though the level of about 15,000 applications a year over the past three years was maintained. Leading class, in terms of numbers of marks, was again class 5 (pharmaceuticals, etc.), in which 885 were registered (fewer by over 24 per cent. than in 1964).

An important item in the Comptroller's report is that, for the fourth year in succession, the arrear of unexamined specifications was reduced; it was down to 35,135 at the end of 1965—the lowest figure since 1957, a result achieved despite the 1,545 increase in number of complete specifications filed.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN APPOINTMENT OF AN HONORARY FELLOW

Harrison Memorial lecture award

A RECOMMENDATION was adopted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its meeting on June 7 and 8 that Lord Florey should be elected an honorary Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society and the following persons honorary members:—Professor Francis Edward Camps, M.D., D.T.M.&H., M.R.C.P., F.C.Path., D.M.J.; Professor Desmond Roger Laurence, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Professor Dr. Kurt Steiger, Basle, Switzerland; Leonard Beaumont Tansley, M.C., M.A.(Cantab.), M.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.I.C.; and Professor Derek Rawlins Wood, B.M., B.Ch., B.Sc., M.A.

It was also agreed to award the Harrison Memorial medal, 1966, to Mr. John William Hadgraft, F.P.S.

A Branch Changes its Name

The Organisation Committee reported having considered and recommended acceptance of an application to change the name of the Newcastle District and Northumberland Branch to "Northumbrian Branch." A proposal to do so had been carried unanimously at the annual meeting of the branch on May 5, when it was pointed out that the name "Northumbrian" took into account the fact that members south of the River Tyne were included in the Branch area. The Council accepted the recommendation.

The Committee had considered a motion by the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch and a letter from the Stirling and Central Scottish Branch expressing members' concern at the Council's practice of issuing important notices at the end of the season, when it was difficult to organise satisfactory branch-level discussion. The Committee recommended that letters should be sent to the branches concerned, explaining that it was the Council's policy to give as much time as possible for the consideration of important matters of policy, but that such matters should, on all occasions, be brought to the attention of branches as soon as possible.

The minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee were presented by MR. H. STEINMAN, who had been re-elected *Chairman*. The Committee had been informed that the By-laws would need to be altered if the application of the present premises fees were to be extended for a further year, and it was recommended that the necessary alterations should be made.

It was reported that the secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union had written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking for employer pharmacists to be given relief in respect of part-time employees. It was agreed, in view of the large number of organisations that had made similar representations, that no useful purpose would be served by the Society's sending a further letter.

The Committee was also informed that, after discussion with the secretary of the N.P.U., the Society had written to the Director of the Central Statistical Office suggesting that pharmacy should, in the Standard Industrial Classification, which was being used in connection with the proposed selective employment tax, be classified under "Professional and Scientific Services" instead of under "Retail Distribution." Such a reclassification would not affect the immediate position in respect of the selective employment tax, but might have some effect in the future, and would in any case be more desirable on general grounds.

At a meeting of representatives of professional societies it had been agreed that, in view of the Chancellor's refusal to grant relief to charities, there was little prospect of relief being given to professional societies. An examination was being made in the office of the possible advantages of a separate company taking over the Society's publishing activities.

MR. E. A. BROCKLEHURST, who had been re-elected *Chairman*, presented the minutes of the Publications Committee.

MR. J. P. KERR, who had been elected *Chairman* of the Practice Committee, presented its minutes, together with those of the General Practice subcommittee. Chairmen of subcommittees for the year were reported appointed as follows:—GENERAL PRACTICE, Mr. W. A. Beanland; HOSPITAL PRACTICE, Professor Beckett; AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY PRACTICE, Dr. Lane-Petter; INDUSTRIAL PRACTICE, Mr. R. Dickinson.

The appointment to the subcommittees of members in addition to members of Council was also confirmed.

The establishment of a committee to administer the pharmaceutical aspects of private medical schemes was also discussed; its constitution is to be considered at a future meeting of the general practice subcommittee.

The Council accepted a final draft of the evidence to be submitted by the Society to the Committee of Inquiry into the Relationship of the Pharmaceutical Industry with the National Health Service (the Sainsbury Committee).

Labelling of Dispensed Medicines

It was reported that the Committee for the Safety of Drugs had obtained the support of the principal medical bodies for a proposal that all dispensed medicines should be labelled with the name of the preparation unless the prescriber indicated otherwise. In view of the agreement that had been reached with the British Medical Association on the subject and the statement which appeared on page 10 of the British National Formulary, 1966, it was resolved that the proposal should be discussed with the B.M.A.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of Law Committee were presented by MR. D. E. SPARSHOTT, who had been elected its *Chairman*.

Premises of 855 authorised sellers and 559 traders had been inspected during April 1966. Five cases of alleged infringements under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and two under the Pharmacy Act, 1954 had been considered. It was agreed to institute proceedings against two traders and to send warning letters to one authorised seller and four traders. During the month warning letters had been sent to one authorised seller and five traders.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee were presented by MR. W. M. DARLING, who had been re-elected *Chairman*. In correspondence with Barclays Bank it had been confirmed to them that the objections to credit cards were in respect of pharmacy premises and not to particular classes of goods. Pharmacists who had joined the scheme had been advised to withdraw from it at the earliest convenient time.

The Committee had discussed ways in which details of regional test marketing schemes for medicines could be reported promptly to the Society so that any necessary action could be taken without delay. It was recommended that a letter should be sent to branch secretaries requesting them to supply the information, and that the Proprietary Association of Great Britain should be requested to inform members accordingly, and wherever possible to supply the Society with information of any proposed schemes at the planning stage.

The recommendations were adopted.

The minutes of a meeting of the Audio-Visual Aids Committee held on May 9, were presented by MR. A. ALDINGTON.

The Council received a report of the 125th annual meeting of the Society which had been held on May 18.

A report on the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission was presented by MR. BROCKLEHURST. Inquiries were being made with a view to finding an appropriate centre for next year's Congress in Britain.

The minutes of the meeting of the Registration Committee were presented by MR. J. E. BALMFORD, who had been elected its *Chairman*. It was noted that the Committee had been set up to deal with matters connected with the Society's examinations, the registration of students and practical training. Thirteen persons had been registered as "student" in May 1966, against twenty-four registrations in May 1965, making eighty-nine for the year, against 101 registrations for the corresponding period of 1965.

It was noted that of the nine candidates who had entered the April entrance examination three were absent. There had been six entries in one subject, three candidates passing. Two candidates had entered in two subjects, one failed in both subjects, the other candidate failed in one and was absent for the other.

Entries for the Summer examinations numbered 1,049. That compared with the following totals in previous years: 1962, 1,116; 1963, 1,170; 1964, 1,340; 1965, 1,329. The 1966 total was made up as follows: Entrance examination 19, Part I, 276; Part II, 334; Part III, 420. The recommendations were adopted.

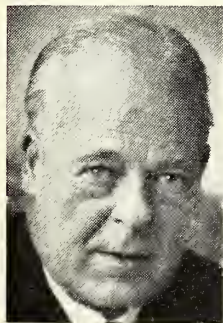
The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee were presented by MISS M. A. BURR, who had been re-elected its *Chairman*, recorded that a cheque for £20 had been received from the Anglesey, North Caernarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch towards new fittings in the North Wales Room at Birdsgrove House.

Grants had been made or were recommended in respect of five members, ten widows and five orphans.

A Chairman who was Always Available

THE INDUSTRY LOSES A CONSIDERABLE FIGURE

MR. Roger K. Allen, chairman and managing director of Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., whose sudden death was



briefly reported last week (p. 581), was appreciated by his staff as being always available to give advice and consultation, despite the heavy commitments involved in directing a large organisation. He came of a family with strong Quaker traditions going back for more than a century (the firm was founded in 1833) and was educated, like many of his ancestors, at Bootham School, York, where he was instructed and brought up in the Quaker way of life. On leaving school he joined the company which had been founded by

his great grandfather, and worked through all the departments in the London works, that time situated in Cowper Street, Old Street, in the City of London. He then moved to the company's Long Melford works, gaining there a thorough knowledge of the methods of manufacture of galenicals, essential oils and other natural products. Later he went to the old Arleigh Green factory, where essences and flavours of many types were made, and which at that time was the company's main packing and dispatch department. The experience he acquired in the various fields of the company's interests was profound, and included much specialised knowledge gained in such places as Grasse and Magdeburg.

As one of the directors of the recently formed Bush-Boake Allen, Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 472), he spent much of his energy in helping to form the framework of the new company.

Roger Allen was essentially a family man and loved to get away with his family to the peace of his cottage at the sea in Cornwall. He was a keen gardener, specialising in the cultivation of lilies. He was interested in all matters appertaining to the Society of Friends. At the time of his death he was treasurer for the Berkhamsted Friends Meeting House, and was recently responsible for raising a considerable sum of money largely as a result of his personal appeals.

Drug Share Movements

GOOD RISES AGAIN RECORDED

AFTER a flurry of buying that, to quote one leading stockbroker, left Throgmorton Street a little "breathless," the likely effects of the seamen's strike brought in sellers on quite a heavy scale and resulted in prices of industrial equities being marked-down in many instances.

Compared with prices ruling three months ago the pharmaceutical section currently show some good rises. The buying was largely stimulated by some good news from companies. Boots Pure Drug are currently 1s. higher at 19s. Buying of the shares followed the excellent results for the year that terminated on March 31. Reckitt & Colman were a strong spot with a jump of 3s. 6d. to 32s. 9d. accounted for by the 1965 results and the subsequent forecast of substantial growth during the current year. The results for the year to March 31 were excellent. The shares rose 1s. 7½d. to 29s. 1½d. Glaxo met with a good demand and with dealers short of them the price moved on to 41s. 6d.—a rise of 4s. Willows Francis responded to moderate buying with a jump of 1s. 4½d. to 13s. 9d. while Vitamins ended the period 1s. up at 8s. 9d.

Unilever became a dull spot following the publication of the 1965 results. Shares however rallied and are currently around 31s., a net rise of 1s. compared with three months ago. Sanitas Trust were bought and in a thin market jumped 1s. 9d. to 14s. Hodders moved up 4½d. to 4s. 4½d. for the same reason. On the other hand Stevenson & Howell declined 1s. to 15s. 3d. on disappointment that the 1965 dividend was no more than maintained at 22 per cent. Gala Cosmetics responded to support with a jump of 1s. 6d. to 27s. 3d., but Yardley "A" came on offer and with buyers lacking receded 1s. 9d. to 15s. Cussons Group moved up ninepence to 10s. in a thin market.

NEW BOOKS

Drugs of Choice 1966-67

WALTER MODELL, M.D. (editor). *C. V. Mosby Co.*, Saint Louis, U.S.A. United Kingdom distributor: *Henry Kimpton*, 134 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 9½ x 6½ in. Pp. xx + 969. 126s.

THE fact that the publishers of this now standard work have been able to keep to their schedule of a new edition in every second year shows how well it has been received by its readers. This, the fifth in the series, follows the pattern established by its predecessors. It has forty-one chapters, each of which, apart from the first four, deals with a separate therapeutic category of drug. The first chapters are concerned with general principles of drug choice, physical and chemical considerations, adverse reactions, and drugs for children. Each chapter has one or two expert authors and it has been the policy to change authorship of some chapters in each edition so that various points of view may be given. That policy is continued in the present edition and, because of "a relative lull" in the development of new drugs, the opportunity has been taken to revise opinions on existing compounds more than in any previous edition. Seven chapters have been completely rewritten. The quick-reference drug index, which gives drug and proprietary names, makers, route of administration and dosage forms, is printed on green paper, following the precedent of the previous edition.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

(Partially) Metric N.F.

SIR,—I agree completely with E. C. Tenner (*C. & D.*, June 11, p. 588). In fact I would go further and suggest that the pharmacist has been presented with an intolerable burden—and that we should, as one body, refuse to operate the new instructions until all preparations have the same teaspoonful dose and until metric bottles are available.

R. CRAVEN,
Clay Cross, Derbys

Gnat and Camel

SIR,—As I read your contributor Dennis Norton's learned communication to yourself I am wondering whose patience will fracture first—as I endeavour to get rid of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* from some eye drops or lotion at a late night dispensing spell—the patient's or mine? But if all the hazards he writes about are present now, how remiss of the compilers of the 1963 British National Formulary to let us issue them freely these past three years—or have they only now become potent? Sometimes I wonder if we strain at a gnat and swallow a pharmaceutical camel! Fellows like "Common Sense" help me to keep sane!

MORE COMMON SENSE

A Condition

SIR,—As I read your contributor your pages a leaflet from Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., who, it seems, have been busy again building up future business for Vick, Ltd. The statement "only through chemists" has a familiar ring, but if the company's product Infia Care is going the same way as Napisan, then it is time that chemists should be forewarned not to be too enthusiastic about this preparation in case they are to face another setback. Before accepting Infia Care they should make it a condition that N.P.U. Holdings, Ltd., should be given first refusal if the time should come when the manufacturers decide to realise on this product. In this way the Hadleigh-Crowther team of scientists can show their confidence in their product and equal concern that it reaches the public only through people with parallel qualifications to their own.

L. A. VAUGHAN,
Hemel Hempstead, Herts

Toxicity of Oral Contraceptives

SIR,—In 1964 the Committee on Safety of Drugs decided to review all the toxicological evidence available from experiments on animals carried out by manufacturers of the oral contraceptives which were on sale in the United Kingdom. All the manufacturers involved complied with the Committee's request to supply such evidence as they had obtained. All oral contraceptives at present on sale in the United Kingdom contain as their oestrogenic component, either mestranol or ethinylestradiol. Having examined the evidence made available to them

the Committee conclude that mestranol, when administered in high doses and for prolonged periods to rats, causes liver damage which is sometimes severe, including on occasion the development of hepatomata. Adequate experiments have not been carried out on other species of animals. At present it is impossible to be sure whether ethinylestradiol has similar effects as it has not been as thoroughly investigated in animals as mestranol. The relevance of these findings in rats to the prolonged use by women of oral contraceptives is uncertain. The liver of the rat is notoriously liable to show this kind of reaction and there is no evidence in the United Kingdom that the incidence of hepatic disorders in women taking oral contraceptives is increased. On the other hand women have not been taking oral contraceptives for a comparable proportion of their life span, though a group in Puerto Rico have now been taking mestranol for nine years without apparent detriment. For the future the Committee are insisting that all new oral contraceptives and their active constituents should be investigated, before they are made generally available, for possible long-term toxic effects as a result of their administration to animals for most of their life span. Evidence of this nature from experiments in rats and mice will also be required by June 30, 1970, for all oral contraceptives already on the market in this country. In the meantime, since these drugs have a therapeutic as well as a social value and are obtainable in the United Kingdom only on a doctor's prescription, the Committee feel that it would be unjustifiable to deny the public the benefit of these drugs on the present evidence.

D. A. CAHAL, M.D.,
Medical Assessor,
Committee on Safety of Drugs

Sterile Eye Drops

SIR,—About a year ago an excellent standard textbook reviewing methods of sterilisation suggested that, because ophthalmic ointments demand special techniques in their preparation, pharmacists should not undertake to make them. I made a protest in print at the time, to the effect that pharmacists, by their training and their education, are in fact the people most eligible to prepare sterile medicaments. Now I wonder what ophthalmologists and bacteriologists are going to make of the cavalier pronouncements of "Common Sense" and C. H. Patrick. The current policy—and it is an enlightened one based on experiment, experience and theoretical considerations—is that all ophthalmic preparations should be issued sterile and in single-use containers. This is a logical development from the older, haphazard multi-use dropper-bottle, in the same way that the ampoule and not the multi-dose container, is now the standard injection unit. What the patient does with his medication (whether for his eyes or

his stomach) is something the pharmacist cannot bear responsibility for; but he can do his best to render a medication as free as possible from hazards. The sort of sense that applies to these problems is not the common variety, but the uncommon one. Because we all have perforce to live in a hazardous environment, we have not therefore the right to impose or encourage additional hazards. I would seriously recommend to those pharmacists who pooh-pooh the minutiae of modern drug presentation that they restrict their activities to merchandising, and save themselves the useless embarrassment of a yearly retention fee and the labour of keeping their ideas up to date by reading a bunch of professional journals every week-end. There is no compulsion for them to remain professional applied scientists; but if they desire that status they must shoulder the responsibilities of specialised knowledge and their rôle of guardians of the people's health. To put the ethical problem into a nutshell, the test every time is whether you have handled a preparation in such a way that you would confidently administer it to your spouse or other relative on whose health and welfare you set high store. If you would not do this you have been intellectually and spiritually dishonest.

PETER COOPER,
Hindhead, Surrey

Employment Tax

SIR,—The National Pharmaceutical Union suggests that pharmacists should write to the Chancellor and ask for consideration for employees working twenty-one hours per week in pharmacies. Why not ask him to scrap the idea of the employees' tax altogether, for it is a crazy idea, and one that could only be thought up by a socialist politician.

H. LATTIMER,
Ewell, Surrey

Appreciated

THANKING you for your help for without the *C. & D.* I do not know what we should have done.—J.M.W.

PRESCRIPTION POSER

THE trouble from the prescription given below seems to arise almost as much from an inefficient ball-point as from poor handwriting:—

be Betameth - 10
(1)
in 6 hrs
—
Endrol 6 hrs
(68)

Problems of Manipulating Powders

POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL IN LONDON

SECOND post-graduate school for pharmacists, organised jointly by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the School of Pharmacy, University of London, was held in London recently. Its subject was powders and their handling.

Of more than sixty participants almost one in four came from overseas; some of the others were non-pharmacists. Several of the speakers came from other industries, the aim being to shed fresh light on pharmacists' problems. Mornings of the one-week course were given over to lectures and discussions, afternoons to practical work.

Basics

First speaker, MR. D. C. SOUL (Welwyn Hall Research Association) dealt with basic characteristics of powdered material. Shape of single particles, he said, would depend on whether the substance were crystalline or amorphous, its hardness, the method of grinding, and the original degree of agglomeration. Spheres were uncommon. Particle surfaces, usually assumed smooth, could have cracks and pores that could be penetrated by gases and perhaps liquids, making density determinations uncertain.

The irregular shape of most particles had resulted in the use of a number of methods of size determination and a ten-fold discrepancy between different methods was not unusual. To illustrate the course of a grinding run on bulk powders, Mr. Soul described the method of plotting against particle size the weights of powder left cumulatively on a sieve. The plots made it possible to calculate the specific surface of a powder—a "surprisingly useful figure." Other methods of determining specific surface depended upon gas adsorption, light extinction or air permeability measurements.

A more detailed description of the commoner methods of particle-size analysis and surface-area measurement was given by MR. C. R. G. TREASURE (Welwyn Hall Research Association). Modern photo-engraving and electroplating methods of producing sieves had improved the reproducibility of results, and sieves with square apertures accurate to 2μ could be made. The operation was speeded up by sieving with a rotating jet beneath the sieve and applying a vacuum. The speaker outlined the difficulties and advantages of various gravity and centrifugal sedimentation methods and the use of the Coulter counter.

Dealing with the measurement of powder properties, MR. R. C. HUTCHINSON (agricultural division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), illustrated the differences between a free-flowing and cohesive powders and showed how vibration could affect determination of bulk density in free flowing materials by reducing volume. He illustrated variations in angle repose by different types of flow (for example poured and

drained) and described methods for determining cohesion, tensile strength and internal friction of a powder. Mr. Hutchinson also described an apparatus devised for testing the effectiveness of anti-caking agents in fertilisers, adding that precisely how such properties affected the handling of powders was not yet fully understood. Difficulties in measuring the pressure in a powder had held up bunker design. Another commonly encountered phenomenon was "floodability." Pre-requisites for flooding were that the powder should fluidise and that it should retain its flowing properties after the air was turned off. Allowing a specimen to stand for varying periods and removing a bung in the bottom of the apparatus at intervals enabled an assessment of floodability to be made, but the concept was not really quantitative.

MR. C. J. STAIRMAND (agricultural division, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), outlining "Some Practical Aspects of Hopper Design," described how vibration and pouring led to segregation of powders, the most important factor in the process being particle size. He showed how it was possible for coarse particles to remain for months or even years at the periphery of a poorly designed hopper—a condition known as "rat-holing." Work on that problem had led to the design of the Jenike "mass-flow" bunker, which had no stagnant zones. Arch-breakers and bin-activators were among other devices for improving flow in hoppers.

Dry Mixing

Factors involved in the dry mixing of powders were considered by DR. D. TRAIN (Cremer & Warner, Ltd.). In designing a mixture, two quantities had to be considered—the unit of scrutiny (minimum quantity serving a useful purpose) and the proportion of the critical minor constituent present in the mix. In fully randomised mixtures smaller particle size brought finer limits on doses. Bulking should be avoided in analysis, and tests made on single units of scrutiny or less. How to judge the suitability of a mixer for a particular job was described. Speaking on the production of fine powders MR. P. SMALLWOOD (Welwyn Hall Research Association) discussed the relative efficiencies of various methods of grinding, and considered suitable methods of classifying the products.

Fluidisation was dealt with by PROFESSOR P. N. ROWE (University College, London), who described how, if a liquid or gas were passed through a powder from the bottom, the powder ceased to be load bearing and behaved as if it were a liquid when the pressure drop across the bed equalled the bed weight. He described differences of behaviour between gas- and liquid-fluidised beds and described optical and x-ray techniques for determining what happened in such systems. Fluidised beds were characterised by rapid mixing of materials within the bed and

good heat transfer between the system and its confining walls. Contrary to what might be expected, mixing was not a random process. Professor Rowe showed slides illustrating the pattern of mixing when a single bubble of air was injected into the bottom of a fluidised bed and the variations in the pattern that occurred with varying numbers of bubbles.

Crystallisation

DR. J. W. MULLIN (University College, London) dealt with particle growth by crystallisation and precipitation. The three basic steps in any crystallisation process were (1) the achievement of supersaturation; (2) nucleation and the formation of micro-crystals and (3) growth of the nuclei to form micro-crystals.

Nuclei were stable only in supersaturated solutions and crystals could only grow in such solutions, the rate of growth being proportional to the degree of supersaturation. The four ways of achieving supersaturation were cooling, evaporation, reaction, and salting-out. By plotting concentration against temperature, two curves could be obtained that divided the diagram into (1) stable unsaturated solution; (2) unstable solutions that would spontaneously nucleate and throw out crystals, and (3) a region between the two, comprising metastable unsaturated solutions in which crystals would grow but would not form unless present. Designers of industrial crystallisers must work in that third region, he said.

Dr. Mullin showed a film illustrating the growth of crystals, describing how their form could be changed by manipulations such as altering the pH or adding a foreign substance.

DR. W. L. WILKINSON (United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority) discussed factors affecting granulation and agglomeration of powders, both as utilised in tableting procedures and as creating storage problems. He described types of spray driers.

MR. A. G. FISHBURN (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) in a paper on "Powder Characteristics in Pharmaceutical Practice," said that formulating drugs with additives led to complicated recipes, and prevented a scientific approach to formulation. Correctly, process development should be co-ordinated with study and recording of the physical characters of the materials handled.

Those attending the course had the use of apparatus (much of it lent by commercial enterprises and research institutions) for carrying out experiments on size analysis, strength and flow properties of powders, size reduction and increase and fluidised beds, and access to information on handling of data. Demonstrators were in attendance to discuss difficulties and to operate unfamiliar equipment. Final afternoon of the course was given over to a general discussion under the chairmanship of Professor E. Shotton.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, JUNE 15: The effects of the Indian devaluation began to be felt during the week in lower quotations for forward delivery. Despite higher rates of export tax being imposed on certain commodities many items were sharply down.

Alleppy green CARDAMOMS fell from 26s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., to 17s. 6d.; COCHIN GINGER from 245s. cwt. to 190s., c.i.f. and TURMERIC from 92s. 6d. to 88s. cwt. Spot quotations were scarcely affected because of the time factor and the seamen's strike which continued to drag on. PODOPHYLLUM *Emodi* was 5s. cwt. lower for shipment and Tinnevely SENNA LEAVES and PODS were slightly easier in the forward position although spot values were raised. Italian SQUILL was 5s. cwt. lower for shipment and Costa Rican IPECACUANHA was lower for the second successive week. Dealer were BUCHU and Chinese MENTHOL—both by three-pence per lb. and STYRAX, by 2s. 6d. A parcel of BELLADONNA HERB was on offer at 4s. lb. GENTIAN was dearer for shipment by 5s. cwt. on reports of a poor crop.

BOIS DE ROSE was a firm feature among ESSENTIAL OILS with spot holders asking one shilling more than last week. PALMAROSA was down 30s. kilo and Brazilian PEPPERMINT by three-pence lb. Ceylon CITRONELLA was also easier but other sources of that oil were steady at former rates.

Because of the fluctuating value of MERCURY a leading manufacturer of MERCURIALS has decided not to publish new schedules until a more stable position obtains. Meanwhile the former rates have been reduced to bring them into line with the new value of the metal. The higher rates for LACTIC ACID and CALCIUM LACTATE forecast last week are given below.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Where material is of foreign origin prices given below may be subject to import surcharge.

ACETIC ACID.—Per ton in bulk: B.P.C., glacial £80 to £84; 98-100 per cent., £76 to £80. Technical 80 per cent. grades: Pure £70 to £74; technical, £64 to £68. Small lots B.P.C., 5-gall. demijohn 16s. per gall.; 10 demijohns, 11s. per gall.

ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID. — One-ton lots 4s. 0½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 4s. 5d.; 1-cwt., 4s. 8d.

p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. — SODIUM, 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

ANEURINE. — HYDROCHLORIDE (per kilo) in one-kilo lots, 103s. 6d.; 10-kilos, 101s. The MONONITRATE is 107s. and 104s. 6d. for similar quantities.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One kilo, 37s.; 10-kilos, 33s. 6d. per kilo; 25-kilos, 32s.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; SODIUM SALT, 2s. 7d. per lb.

BORAX.—B.P. grade, 1 ton and upwards: Granular, £54 10s.; crystals, £58; powder, £59; extra fine powder, £60 per ton, all in hessian sacks. Less £1 for paper bags. Commercial from £44 10s. to £51 per ton as to type and packing. Anhydrous borax is £64 1s. 6d. in paper bags, including import surcharge; carriage paid in Great Britain. Surcharge for small quantities: Less than 1 ton but not less than 10 cwt., 2s. per cwt.; 5 to 9 cwt., 4s.; 1 to 4 cwt., 8s.

BORIC ACID.—B.P. grade in 1-ton and upwards (per ton): Granular, £84; crystals, £97; powder, £90 10s.; extra-fine powder, £92 10s. per ton in lined hessian bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Less £1 per ton if supplied in paper bags. Technical from £70 to £80 10s. per ton according to type and packing.

CALCIFEROL. — One-kilo lots are from 2s. 7½d. per gm. in standard packages.

CALCIUM LACTATE. — B.P. is £412 per 1,000 kilo for 250-kilo lots.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — 92s. 6d. per kilo for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

CITRIC ACID.—Domestic powder in bags, per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots, 214s.; 5-19 cwt., 212s.; 1 ton, 208s. Crystals plus 10s. cwt. ANHYDROUS powder and granular plus 10 per cent.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — 100-gm. lots are 52s. 6d. per gm.

FOLIC ACID. — B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo lots, £19 7s. 6d. per kilo.

FUMARIC ACID. — Food grade in 5-cwt. lots is 227s. to 234s. per cwt.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 12s. 3d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5-cwt., 12s.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys, ex works.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C. 1964, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 5d. per kilo, as to quantity; Scheeles from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—For 27.5 per cent. by weight, £115 per ton; 35 per cent., £138.

HYDROXOCOBALAMIN.—For 100 gm. lots, 105s. per gm.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. — B.P.C. 1959, 15s. 11d. per kilo; PURE (50 per cent.), 19s. 9d.

INOSITOL. — One kilo, 100s.; 10 kilos, 90s. per kilo.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. is 5s. 3d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. 4d. per lb. for 5-cwt. Edible, 80 per cent. acid £317 per 1,000 kilos.

MANDELIC ACID.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. CALCIUM SALT, also 12s. 6d. SODIUM MANDELATE, 13s. and AMMONIUM MANDELATE 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHTHONE. — (50-kilo lots) B.P. 112s. 6d. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 122s. 6d.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite), 81s.

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo). One kilo, 39s.; 10 kilos, 36s. 6d.; 50 kilos, 34s. 9d.

NICOTINIC ACID. — One kilo, 32s.; 10 kilos, 29s.; 50 kilos, 27s. per kilo. Feed grade, 21s. to 23s. kilo as to quantity.

NIKETHAMIDE.—50-kilo lots are 52s. 9d. per kilo.

OLEIC ACID.—B.P. grade, £188 10s. per ton, 1-gall. lots, 22s. 10d.

OXALIC ACID. — Imported material is about £200 per ton.

D-PANTHENOL.—One to 10 kilos, 200s. per kilo.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per lb.

PHENOL.—Ice crystals in bulk, 1s. 4d. per lb. LIQUID, B.P., 1s. 9d. per lb. in 56-lb. returnable tins.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) drums, 1s. 4d. per lb.; bottles from 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASH SULPHURATED. — Lump, B.P.C. 1959, 8s. 2d. per kilo in 50-kilo drums.

POTASSIUM ACETATE. — (Per lb.) 1-cwt. lots, 3s.; 5-cwt., 2s. 8d.; 10-cwt. 2s. 6d.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE.—B.P. powder, 110s. per cwt. 1-4-cwt. lots and 105s. per cwt. for 5-cwt. and over.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE. — 50-kilo kegs, 5s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE. — 50-kilo cases, 5s. 6d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE. — Pure 50-kilo sacks, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE. — Pellets, B.P., 9s. 2d. per kilo; sticks, 15s. 5d.; technical flake, 4s. All 50-kilo lots.

POTASSIUM 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE SULPHATE.—1-kilo is 55s. per kilo.

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE. — Crystals, 50-kilo kegs, 3s. 4d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM NITRATE. — Pure in 50-kilo sacks, 2s. 1d. per kilo.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE. — B.P. in 1-cwt. lots, 2s. 0½d. per lb. Technical 218s. 6d. per cwt.; 1-ton lots, quoted at 207s. per cwt.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P.C. 1949, 50-kilo kegs of powder, 8s. 3d. per kilo, GRANULAR, 8s. 9d.

POTASSIUM QUADROXALATE. — 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE. — B.P.C. '49, 1s. 2d. per lb.

POTASSIUM THIOCYANATE.—50-kilo lots, 11s. 6d. per kilo in kegs.

PYRIDOXINE. — One kilo, £17 per kilo; 10 kilos, £16 15s. per kilo.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — One-cwt. photographic crystals, 29s. 3d. per lb.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One-kilo, 192s. 6d. and 10 kilos, 187s. 6d. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Per kilo, 105s. for 1 to 9 kilo lots.

SULPHURIC ACID.—Pharmaceutical quality from 28s. to 35s. per cwt. in carboys ex works.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. fluffy, 9s. 9d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots) and powder, 9s. 6d.

TARTARIC ACID. — (In bags): 1-ton lots, 268s. per cwt.; 5-19 cwt., 283s.; 1 cwt., 285s. If supplied in drums add 8s. cwt.

THIOGLYCOLLIC ACID. — Basic rates per lb. 97-98 per cent., 26-lb. packs, 15s.; 75 per cent., 11s. 6d. AMMONIUM THIOGLYCOLLATE, 40 per cent., pH 9.3 (24-lb. packs), 6s. 8d.; MONOETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLLATE, pH 9.9 40 per cent., 9s. 10d. All carriage paid United Kingdom and subject to purchase tax.

UREA. — Pharmaceutical grade, £59 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. bags non-returnable; technical quality, £41 5s. per ton (4-ton lots).

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in various concentrations as acetate and oil-soluble palmitate at 2½d. per m.i.u. for up to 10,000 m.i.u. lots.

VITAMIN D. — D₂ powder for tableting 850,000 i.u. per gm. 125s. per kilo; in oil, 1 million i.u. per gm. 67s. 6d. per kilo for 100,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol. D₃ in oil (1 mega per gm.), threepence per mega for less than 100-gm. ampoule.

VITAMIN E.—Natural *d* alpha tocopheryl acid succinate, hydrogen salt, 1,210 i.u., 25 gm. lots, 9d. per gm.; 100 gm., 8d.; 1 kilo, £25. Synthetic *dl*, 1,000 units per gm., the prices are 8d., 5d. and £18 for the same quantities.

Crude Drugs

ALOE. — (Per cwt.). Cape primes, spot, 245s.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f. and Curaçao, 270s. spot; shipment, 265s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 150s. per cwt. spot, duty paid; f.a.q. for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

ANNATTO. — Madras, f.a.q. seed, spot, 255s. per cwt.

BALSAMS. — (Per lb.): CANADA: Shipment, 27s. 6d., c.i.f.; no spot. COPAIBA: B.P.C., spot, 13s.; shipment, 11s., c.i.f.; PERU: 18s., spot; shipment, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.; TOLU: B.P., from 12s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 6s. per lb., spot; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f. HERB, 4s., spot. ROOT, 1s. 8d. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 7d., c.i.f.

BUCHU. — Spot, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 7s. 6d. to 8s., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS. — (Per lb.). Alleppy greens, 32s. 6d., spot and 17s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime seed for shipment, 31s. 6d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON. — BARK, Seychelles, 140s. cwt. spot; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.; QUILLS: Ceylon (per lb., c.i.f.): Five O's, 10s. 6d.; two O's, 10s.; Seconds, 8s. 8d.; quillings, 5s. 5d.; chips, 1s. 9d.

COCHINEAL. — (Per lb.). Canary Isle silver-grey, 16s. spot, 15s. 6d., c.i.f.; black-brilliant, 18s., spot, 17s. 6d., c.i.f. Peruvian silver-grey, 13s. 3d., spot.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 3s. 3d. per lb. nominal. No shipment offers.

ELEMI. — Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Portuguese—Spanish, spot, 12s. per lb.; shipment, 11s. 6d., c.i.f., nominal. Continental, 9s., spot.

GENTIAN. — Root, 185s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 185s., c.i.f.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). Nigerian split, 90s., spot, 70s., c.i.f.; peeled, 200s., spot, 170s., c.i.f. African, spot, 240s., shipment, 210s., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 300s., shipment, 250s., c.i.f.; Cochinchina, spot, 240s.; shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso for shipment, 54s. per lb., c.i.f. and spot, 56s. Costa Rican, 78s., spot; shipment, 75s., c.i.f. Colombian, spot, 58s. 6d. nominal; shipment not offering.

JALAP. — Mexican whole bulbs, 4s. 6d. per lb. on spot; shipment, 4s. 3d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 1s. 10d. per lb. spot, nominal.

KARAYA. — No. 1 f.a.q. gum, spot, 415s.; No. 2, 300s. per cwt.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS, B.P., is from 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d. per lb. in 1-ton lots delivered free drums, Commercial grades from 1s. 7½d.

LEMON PEEL. — Spot, 1s. 9d. per lb.; partially extracted, 1s.

LIME FLOWERS. — Spot short at 2s. 2d. per lb.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Anatolian decorticated, 170s. Block juice: Anatolian, 210s. to 220s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 395s. to 460s. per cwt.

LOBELIA. — Dutch on the spot, 4s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 4s. 6d., c.i.f. American, 13s. per lb. spot.

LYCOPodium. — Indian triple-sifted, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MACE. — Whole No. 1, 15s. per lb., f.o.b. for forward delivery.

MENTHOL. — (Per lb.). Chinese for shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, duty paid, 34s. Brazilian for shipment, 36s. 6d., c.i.f.; spot, 38s., duty paid.

MERCURY. — Spot £120 per flask of 76-lb. ex warehouse.

NUTMEGS. — (Per lb.). West Indian, spot, defectives, 8s. 3d.; sound unassorted, 10s. East Indian for shipment b.w.p., 5s.; 80's, 10s. 6d.; 110's, 9s. 3d., all c.i.f.

NUX VOMICA. — Cochinchina, 110s. per cwt. on the spot; shipment, 80s., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 8d. per lb., bitter quarters: West Indian, 10½d.; Spanish, 1s. 9d.

PEPPER. — White Sarawak about 4s. lb., spot; shipment, 3s. 4d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak, 3s. 4d., spot nominal; shipment, 2s. 5d., c.i.f. Black Malabar spot not available, shipment, 325s. cwt., c.i.f.

PIMENTO. — Jamaican offered by resellers on spot at 1,100s. per cwt.

PODOPHYLLUM. — Spot per cwt.: *Emodi* 210s., spot; shipment, 190s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIA. — Spot and c.i.f. 175s. per cwt.

RHUBARB. — Various grades offered at from 5s. to 15s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red, spot, 3s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d., c.i.f.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, spot, 750s. per lb.; Rio, 720s.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Spanish, 240s.; Turkish, 185s., both duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch, 165s., spot; CELERY.—Indian, 177s. 6d., spot; new crop July–August shipment, 132s. 6d., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Spot, Rumanian whole seed is now quoted at 72s. 6d. and Splits, 62s. 6d., both duty paid. Moroccan new crop for June–July shipment advanced to 72s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Spot, Cyprian, 315s.; Syrian, 295s., in bond; Shipment, Iranian new crop for July–August, 240s., c.i.f.; Moroccan 260s., c.i.f.; Indian, 235s., c.i.f.

DILL. — Indian unchanged at 130s., spot; shipment, 88s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 125s., duty paid; Indian, 150s.; shipment, Chinese, 112s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian, 115s., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 67s. 6d., duty paid; shipment dearer at 57s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English in short supply, poor quality is at 72s. 6d. and good quality, 98s. to 105s.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevely LEAVES spot; Prime No. 1, 2s. 3d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Shipment: No. 3, 11d., c.i.f. PODS: Tinnevely hand-picked virtually unobtainable on spot; manufacturing, 1s. 0½d. shipment, 11d., c.i.f. Alexandria PODS: Hand-picked spot, 5s. 3d. to 7s.; manufacturing, forward, 2s. 1½d., c.i.f.; spot, 2s. 6d.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK. — Spot offered at 4s. 6d. per lb.

SQUILL. — Italian, spot, 120s. per cwt.; shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

STRAMONIUM. — Continental LEAVES, 85s. per cwt., spot.

STROPHANTHUS. — Kombé is nominally 25s. per lb. spot; no shipment offers.

STYRAX. — Spot, nominally 24s. per lb.; shipment new crop, 23s., c.i.f.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para, spot, 5s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH. — Ribbon, No. 1, £175 to £180 per cwt.; No. 2, £155.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger quoted at 130s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 88s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Indian, spot nominally 500s. per cwt.; shipment not offered. Continental root, 550s. nominal spot; no shipment offers.

VANILLIN. — (Per lb.). 5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantities, 22s. 6d. All plus temporary import surcharges.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES' — Dar-es-Salaam, 445s., shipment, 425s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 410s., in bond nominal; shipment, 387s. 6d., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 465s.; forward, 460s., landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 275s.; shipment, 245s., c.i.f.; prime yellow spot, 580s.; shipment, 442s. 6d., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES. — Spot quotations are 4s. 3d. per lb. nominal; prompt shipment, 4s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE. — Chinese, 9s. 4d., spot, shipment, 8s. 11d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE. — Brazilian spot, 18s. 6d., shipment, nominal.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese for shipment, 4s. 4d., c.i.f., per kilo; spot, 2s. 6d. lb., duty paid.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 4s. 3d.; shipment, 3s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.; Formosan, 4s. 6d. in bond and 4s. 9d., c.i.f. Chinese, 4s. 3d. in bond; 4s. 2d., c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS. — Chinese, 80–85 per cent., 11s. per kilo spot; shipment, 9s. 1½d., c.i.f. Portuguese 70–75 per cent., 5s. 7d. per lb.

GINGER. — Imported (per lb.): Indian, 165s.; Chinese, 75s.; Jamaican, 132s. 6d.

LAVANDIN. — From 28s. to 32s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER. — French from 40s. to 60s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE. — From 35s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

LEMON. — Sicilian from 26s. to 36s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot, 26s. per kilo; shipment, 24s. 6d., c.i.f.

LIME. — West Indian distilled, 65s. per lb. on the spot.

NUTMEG. — East Indian B.P. oil is about 73s. per lb. English distilled, 110s.

OLIVE. — For shipment: Spanish, £228–£235 per metric ton, f.o.b. Spanish port. Tunisian, £240 to £250 per metric ton, c. and f., London. Spot, £290 to £295 per long ton, in drums, ex wharf.

ORANGE. — Cold-pressed sweet oil, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; Spanish, 16s.

PALMAROSA. — Shipment, 155s. per kilo, c.i.f.; spot nominal.

PATCHOULI. — Spot nominal; shipment, 100s. per lb., c.i.f.

PENNYROYAL. — Spot, 15s. per lb. duty paid; forward shipment offers at 17s., duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — (Per lb.). *Arvensis*: Chinese for shipment offered at 12s. 4½d., c.i.f., and spot, 12s. 6d. Brazilian for shipment, 12s. 10½d., c.i.f.; spot, 13s. *Piperita*: Italian spot, 72s.; forward shipment, 82s. 6d. American from 39s. to 49s., as to source.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay for shipment, 13s. 9d., c.i.f.; spot, 14s. 3d. per lb.

PIMENTO. — Imported BERRY, 32s. 6d.; English distilled, 350s.; LEAF, 24s. per lb.

PINE. — *Pumilionis*, 20s. per lb., *sylvestris*, 8s.; *abietis*, 14s.

ROSEMARY. — Spanish, 13s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

RUE. — Spanish is 22s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

SAGE. — Spanish, 22s. per lb.; Dalmatian, 26s.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore, spot, 108s. per lb. East Indian for shipment, 108s., c.i.f.

SPEARMINT. — American oil on the spot, 63s. to 67s. 6d. per lb. Chinese, 80s. per kilo, c.i.f.

TANGERINE. — Sicilian best quality about 40s. per lb.

THYME. — Red, 29s. 6d. per lb. for 45–50 per cent., duty paid.

VETIVERT. — Bourbon, spot, 85s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 135s.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, JUNE 14: Renewed buying of HYDRASTIS emphasised shortage of stocks and the price at \$3.50 per lb. was up 50 cents. LOBELIA HERB at \$1.25–\$1.35 was down 20 cents while WITCH HAZEL at 35 cents was down 5 cents per lb.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

"Trade Marks Journal," May 25, No. 4578

For detergents for use in industrial or manufacturing processes (1)

AVION, B878,146, by Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For chemical preparations and substances, all for use in industry; chemical preparations and substances for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; and chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs (1)

RIZOBIOS, 883,754, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For toilet water; non-medicated dusting powder and non-medicated bath cubes, all being for toilet purposes; and toilet soaps; all for sale in England (3)

YOUNG BEAUTY, B856,193, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.

For non-medicated toilet preparations for the teeth and for artificial dentures (3)

DUO-DENT, 874,483, by Warner Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, W.1.

For preparations for the hair (3)

DELECT, 875,349, by L'Oreal, Paris, France.

For non-medicated toilet preparations (3)

EFFACIL, 875,382, by Lancome, S.A., Paris, France.

For cosmetics (3)

NU-NESS, B880,162, by Nu-Tress Laboratories, Inc., North Hollywood, California, U.S.A.

For cleaning, scouring, polishing and abrasive preparations; none for personal use; soaps; and perfumes (3)

NEW DAY, B882,321, by Con-Pac, Ltd., Manchester, 14, Lancs.

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices (3)

SHIDEN, 888,233, by Kancaguchi Boseki, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For perfumes (3)

ROULETTE, 883,831, by Goslitski Cosmetics and Perfumeries, Ltd., London, E.3.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes, soaps, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles, sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos and essential oils (3)

SATIN KISS, 889,577, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pads impregnated with medicated substances for treatment of the skin and scalp (5)

TECTOPAD, 866,065, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For antacid medicinal preparations for retail sale (5)

RE-SOLVE, B876,701, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For medicinal, pharmaceutical, antiseptic and disinfectant substances and preparations, all in the form of sprays or for use with sprayers (5)

MEDI-SPRAY, 878,976, by Medipack, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

PENTILIN, 881,061, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.

For creams and lotions, all being medicated and having soothing properties, for the treatment of the skin (5)

MEDI-SOOTH, 883,034, by Revlon, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical hormone preparations for human use in relation to the vagina (5)

COLPOGYNON, B883,707, Laboratoires Albert Rolland, Paris, France.

For x-ray contrast media (5)

RADIOGRATIN, 884,577, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, Germany.

For disinfectants (5)

AMPHOLENE, 884,646, by Bruno Anthony Gluck, Lindfield, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

For preparations for killing weeds (5)

DONVAR, 887,571, by Chipman Chemical Co., Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

For vaccines for use in the treatment of allergic conditions in humans (5)

ALAVAC, 887,431, by Beecham Research Laboratories, Brentford, Middlesex.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, sanitary preparations and substances and deodorants (5)

LADY CATHERINE, 888,539, by Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Hampden, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

LEPONEX, 888,6764, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Bern, Switzerland.

For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

BEL-AIR, 872,841, by Imperial Camera Corp., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

For photographic, cinematographic and optical apparatus and parts and fittings (9)

LADA, 880,083, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For photographic developing apparatus, consisting of or incorporating tanks (9)

TECHNOTANK, 880,038, by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., London, W.2.

For surgical, medical, dental and veterinary instruments and apparatus, x-ray apparatus (10)

OLYMPUS, 883,522, by Olympus Kogaku Kogyo, K.K., Tokyo, Japan.

For surgical, medical and veterinary instruments and apparatus (10)

TINK-COL, 888,957, by C. R. Bard, Inc., Murray Hill, New Jersey, U.S.A.

"Trade Marks Journal," June 1, No. 4579

For chemical substances for use in the manufacture of herbicides (1)

ARRESIN, 889,433, by Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning, Frankfurt-on-Main-Hoechst, Germany.

For artificial sweetening substances and saccharin (1)

SUPASAC, 890,881, by Wallis Laboratory, Ltd., Watford, Herts.

For cosmetics for the hair, none being in liquid form (3)

MISTY HAPPY HAIR, B859,099, by Rayette Beauty Products, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For non-medicated preparations for cleansing and conditioning the skin and scalp; and preparations for the hair; all impregnated into pads (3)

TECTOPAD, 866,064, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For perfumes (3)

COMPEL, AMATIVE, PRIMEVAL, TIGHT-ROPE, 883,836-39, by Goslitski Cosmetics and Perfumeries, Ltd., London, E.3.

For cosmetics, perfumes and preparations for the hair (3)

SCORE, B886,000, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, soaps, shampoos and eau-de-Cologne (3)

MINORA, 886,801, by Gillette Industries, Ltd., Isleworth, Middlesex.

For preparations in gel form for cleaning the hands (3)

CENTIGEL, 887,102, by Walkers (Century Oils), Ltd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

For washing and cleaning preparations (3)

LAST-O-LON, 887,144, by Last-O-Lon, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, preparations for dressing and setting the hair, and essential oils (3)

PASS-KEY, 887,170, by F. W. Hampshire & Co., Ltd., Derby.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

CHEMETRON, 861,113, by Chemetron Corporation, Chicago, 11, Illinois, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of tuberculosis (5)

PANZID, 872,154, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For anti-inflammatory analgesics (5)

TANTUM, 873,159, by Azienda Chimiche Riunite Angelini Francesco-A.C.R.A.F., Rome, Italy.

For towels, pads, handkerchiefs and serviettes, all made of paper or of cellulose wadding and all being for toilet purposes (16)

SEPTA, 885,144, by Dr. Carl Hahn, K.G. Dusseldorf, Germany.

For medicinal preparations, all being for dermatological use (5)

FUNGADERM, 875,086, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For analgesic and anti-inflammatory agents, being pharmaceutical preparations (5)

BEN-INDOCID, 876,371, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use by oral administration in the treatment of coughs, colds and ailments affecting the nose, throat and respiratory system (5)

ORANOL, 880,192, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary substances and preparations, all for application to the skin (5)

VECTODERM, 880,661, RAPIDERM, 881,822, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For preparations for exterminating flies (5)

FLYDECIDE, 881,170, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For insecticides (5)

DIPTACIDE, 882,079, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use; sanitary substances (5)

CLINORIL, 876,370, BENDOCID, 877,402, DEMSER, 880,660, RAPISORB, 883,386, IN-DOPRED, 888,411, by Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

OXACYCLINE, 886,750, by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (5)

VERASPEN, 882,492, by Bristol-Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5)

DACOMID, 884,311, by Schering, A.G., Berlin, 65, West Germany.

For chemical contraceptives and medicated pessaries (5)

DURA-PES, 883,456, by London Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations and sanitary substances (5)

DECAMUM, 884,663, by Richardson-Merrell, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances in the form of chewing gum for use in discouraging smoking (5)

TERMS, 884,729, by Britanol, Ltd., Leeds, Yorks.

For insecticides for the control of mosquitoes (5)

FLI-ARIOL, B884,956, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamstead, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for veterinary use in the treatment of tapeworms (5)

TENIAZONIL, 885,109, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle, Switzerland.

For rose hip syrup for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

DELROCADE, 885,304, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For pharmaceutical preparations and veterinary preparations and substances (5)

TROCAMOS, 885,397, by Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany.

For chemical preparations containing brominated compounds, for killing weeds; and brominated compounds for use as herbicides (5)

BROMINILA, B885,621, by Amchem Products, Inc., Ambler, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

For dietetic preparations and dietetic foods (5)

EXTRATE, 886,764, by British Chemotheutic Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

ACLYRIA, 887,238, by Beauty Clinic (Products), Ltd., London, W.1. LADAR, 888,673, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Bern, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances; infants' and invalids' foods; disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin (5)

CATAPRES, 888,395, by C. H. Boehringer Sohn, Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 25

- Toothbrush.* S. R. Rosenthal, 1,034,726.
Preparation of 17-alpha-hydroxy-progesterone heptate. J. M. Castaud, 1,034,777.
Process for the production of salts or substituted alpha-amino carboxylic acids. Beecham Group, Ltd., 1,034,788.
Trisubstituted-acrylic acid derivatives. Smith Kline & French Laboratories, 1,034,789.
Penicillins. John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., 1,034,874.
Anthelmintic compositions containing diphenylurea and thiourea derivatives. J. R. Geigy, A.G., 1,034,875.
Insecticidal and acaricidal compositions. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,034,880.
Medicinal hot air and steam treatment installation for individual treatment. M. Burger, 1,034,907.
Dibenzo (a,d)-cycloheptene derivatives. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,034,931.
4-Demethylamino-4-substituted amino 6-demethyl tetracyclines. American Cyanamid Co., 1,034,933.
Tetracycline compounds and manufacture thereof. American Cyanamid Co., 1,034,934.
Tertiary esters of indolyl aliphatic acids and their production. Merck & Co., Inc., 1,034,935.
Production of beta-carotene. Soc. Pharmaceutici Italia, 1,034,944.
Bromoethyl-thio-ethers and their use in acaricidal compositions. Nippon Kayaku K.K., 1,034,957.
Process for the production of vitamin B₁₂. Pliva Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works, 1,034,985.
Local anesthetic preparations and process of making same. Astra Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., 1,035,005.
Processes for the extraction of proteins and other useful constituents contained in vegetable tissues. E. M. J. Blanchon, 1,035,060.
Herbicides and 3-substituted uracils. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., 1,035,092.
Herbicides. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., 1,035,093.
Herbicides and 3-substituted uracils. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., 1,035,094-95.
Herbicides. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co., 1,035,096-97-98.
Manufacture of tablets. Killian & Co., G.m.b.H., 1,035,124.
4, 4'-Bipyridylium quaternary salts. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 1,035,171.
Mephensine derivative. Soc. D'Etudes Et De Recherches Pharmaceutiques Erphar, 1,035,175.
Indolomorphans and process for their production. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,035,176.
Compositions for destroying or preventing the growth of water plants. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 1,035,177.
Esters of 6,7-disubstituted-4 hydroxy-3-quinoline-carboxylic acid. Norwich Pharmacol Co., 1,035,179.
Preparation of ninhydrin. Riedel-De Haen, A.G., 1,035,180.
Gaseous mastitis compositions. Richardson-Merrell, Inc., 1,035,281.
Furan derivatives, their preparation and use. E. Merck, A.G., 1,035,289.
Production of synthetic pine oil. Tenneco Chemicals, Inc., 1,035,309.
Purified extract of mammalian kidney. Upjohn Co., 1,035,355.
Anti-schistosomiasis preparations. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., A.G., 1,035,417.
Polyimides and process of preparing the same. American Cyanamid Co., 1,035,428.
1-substituted yohimbanes. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., 1,035,447.
Substituted phenoxy acetamides. John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., 1,035,461.
Derivatives of alpha-thiocinnamyl penicillins. Meiji Seika Kaisha, Ltd., 1,035,462.
Pyrazolyl-phenylamide compounds and their preparation. Instituto Gentili, S.p.A., 1,035,463.
Quinoline compound and process for its manufacture. CIBA, Ltd., 1,035,464-65.
 British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from July 6.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Olive Oil Promotion

IN a campaign to sell more Spanish olive oil to the British housewife and to interest her in the merits of using the oil in cooking, the official Spanish government agency for export of the oil has sponsored a specially built vehicle that will tour Great Britain for four months and spend September in London and the Home Counties. Housewives will be given recipe booklets and samples of the product to take away with them so that they may experiment in their own kitchens. The tour is tied-in with a competition in conjunction with Associated British Cinemas, and branches of Boots, Ltd., in the towns on the itinerary are featuring simultaneous window displays of olive oil. No doubt other pharmacists will wish to link up with the scheme. The vehicle's tour may be learned from International News Service, 114 Holborn, London, E.C.1.

PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues and Lists

- CENCO INSTRUMENTEN Mij. N.V., Konijnenberg 40, Breda, Netherlands: 1966 Laboratory equipment catalogue (pp. 100).
 DOMAIN PRODUCTS, LTD., Domain Works, St. Peters Road, Huntingdon: Catalogue of Domain display stands (pp. 6).
 GEORGE T. GURR, LTD., 136 New King's Road, London, S.W.6: Catalogue of biological stains and reagents (pp. 36).
 A. R. HORWELL (REAGENTS), LTD., 2 Grangeway, Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6: Catalogue of Dade blood typing sera, clinical chemistry controls, diagnostic reagents, coagulation products and fine glassware (pp. 40).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Tuesday, June 21

- MIDDLESBROUGH BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Vane Arms hotel, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. J. Reed (a member of the Executive) is attending to answer questions relating to N.P.U. matters.

Wednesday, June 22

- BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Post-graduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, at 1 p.m. Dr. J. Hoyle on "Drugs used in General Practice: Their Influence on Anaesthesia." At Cornelia nurses' hostel, Poole, at 1 p.m., Mr. S. Lubert on "Obstetrics in Africa."
 ENFIELD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION. Evening trip on Grand Union canal, Paddington to Greenford. Tickets (price 12s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. D. Tombs, 126 Carnarvon Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex.
 MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Blackley golf club, White Moss farm, Victoria Avenue East, Middleton. Single-ball Stableford competition for Nicholas Products prize.
 NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Market Place, Long Buckby, at 7 p.m. Annual car rally, followed at 9 p.m. by supper at Spencer Arms hotel, Chapel Brampton.
 SHEFFIELD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Chemistry lecture theatre, Sheffield University, Brookhouse Hill, Sheffield, at 8 p.m. Sir Mortimer Wheeler on "Digging up the Past." Joint lecture with the local medical, dental and optical associations.

Thursday, June 23

- LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Welford Road car park, Leicester, at 7 p.m. Car treasure hunt, followed at 9 p.m. by refreshments at Cock Inn, Arnesby.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMA-

- JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: 1966 catalogue (pp. 54, price ninepence).
 MINNESOTA MINING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 3M House, Wigmore Street, London, W.1: Price list of Ferrania films.
 PHOTO-SCIENCE, LTD., Charfleets Road, Canvey Island, Essex: 1966 catalogue of equipment and accessories (pp. 76).
 H. REEVE ANGEL & CO., LTD., 14 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4: Whatman filter catalogue. Chromedia catalogue.

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- THE FEEDING-STUFFS INDUSTRY. Structure and mode of operation of. *Vet. Rec.*, June 11, p. 832.
 FEED FORMULATION. Problems of. *Vet. Rec.*, June 11, p. 837.
 THE THIOBARBITURIC ACID TEST. Reliability of, in the presence of inorganic iron. *Nature*, June 11, p. 1153.
 ALKALOIDS as possible intermediaries in plant metabolism. *Nature*, June 11, p. 1163.
 BENZYL-PENICILLIN adsorbed on erythrocytes. Inhibition of haemagglutination by. *Nature*, June 11, p. 1180.
 MEASLES VACCINE field trials in Alaska. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 30, p. 757.
 FELYPRESSIN. Hemostatic effectiveness of. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 16, p. 625.
 MEDICINE of the future. *Roy. Soc. Health J.*, May/June, p. 143.
 DRUG AND COSMETIC OPERATIONS. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, May, p. 46.
 HORMONES and the skin: Adrenocorticosteroids. *Drug and cosmetic Ind.*, May, p. 57.
 NEW APPROACHES in drug testing. *New Scientist*, June 9, p. 646.
 ERYTHROPOIETIN. Virus-induced leukaemia, its inhibition and suppression by serum containing. *Science*, May 20, p. 1082.

CEUTICAL UNION, Castle hotel, Tunbridge Wells, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting followed by Mr. J. Ferguson (deputy secretary, N.P.U.) on "Pharmacy—the Way Ahead."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, Edward Lewis theatre, Middlesex Hospital Medical School, Cleveland Street, London, W.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor R. M. Featherstone (professor and chairman, department of pharmacology, San Francisco Medical Centre, University of California) on "Xenon Anaesthesia—An Excursion into Molecular Pharmacology."

Saturday, June 25

PHARMACEUTICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING, SOCIAL AND WELFARE GROUPS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH, Lecture theatre, arts building, University of Sussex, Stanmer, Brighton, Sussex, at 3 p.m. Dr. W. A. R. Thomson (Editor, *The Practitioner*) on "The Effect on Individuals of the Misuse of Drugs," followed by a tour of the University.

Sunday, June 26

LEICESTER PHARMACY CRICKET CLUB, Western Park, Leicester, at 2.45 p.m. Match against a Wellingborough XI.

Advance Information

OIL AND COLOUR CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Alexandra Palace, London, N.22. Nineteenth technical exhibition. March 13-19, 1967.

Courses and Conferences

RETAIL TRADES EDUCATION COUNCIL, South-east Northumberland Technical College, Wallsend, Northumberland, on July 13 and Bolton Technical College, Bolton, Lancs, on July 20. One-day courses on "Managers as Trainers." Further information should be obtained from the Council's training development officer, 56 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.



What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

AN assay system for testing immunosuppressive drugs for possible use in human autoimmune disease is proposed by workers in Australia. They have found that the life span of a strain of B/W mice (NZB/NZW F1 hybrid), which commonly die from severe kidney disease with a suggested immunological basis, can be significantly prolonged by treatment with cyclophosphamide. In their tests 77 per cent. of treated mice were still alive 100 days beyond the maximum life expectancy of untreated mice. There was biochemical and histological evidence that the disease process had been halted in treated mice. (*Lancet*, June 11, p. 1280.)

In reporting two cases of generalised vaccinia in the still-born human foetus following vaccination of the mothers, workers at St. Andrews University, Dundee, suggest that all women of child-bearing age presenting themselves for vaccination should be asked about the time of their most recent menstrual period. When vaccination cannot be avoided during pregnancy they believe that hyperimmune gammaglobulin should be given at the same time. (*Lancet*, June 11, p. 1296.)

IBUFENAC may be worth trying in patients with rheumatoid arthritis who are intolerant of aspirin and not relieved by paracetamol or mefenamic acid, concludes *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*. Normal liver function should

be demonstrated before treatment, however, and tests should be repeated after six weeks when, if no change is shown, longer-term treatment is reasonable. (*D. & T.B.*, June 10.)

CLAIMS that "Peritrate aids survival" in myocardial infarction are being dropped in response to an American Food and Drug Administration ruling forbidding any claim that drugs containing nitrates or nitrites are effective in heart conditions other than ischaemic pain, according to *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*. The claim is said to have rested on a study of death rate in pigs after partial or progressive occlusion of one coronary artery by a special ligature. (*D. & T.B.*, June 10.)

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company. R.O.—Registered Office.

R. T. CHRISTOPHER (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To acquire the business of chemists carried on by Angela M. Christopher and Gerald H. Christopher. Directors: Angela M. Christopher, M.P.S., and Gerald H. Christopher. R.O.: 29 Silver Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.

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OCEAN LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in liquid extracts of seaweed, etc. Directors: Frederick W. Parkin and Kenneth Dowson. R.O.: 14B Central Chambers, Westborough, Scarborough.

PROTASIL (MANUFACTURING), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of industrial chemists, etc. Directors: John V. Paterson, Roger J. Paterson and Jeremy D. I. Simmons. R.O.: Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.

RICHFELD CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Stanley H. Davis and David Ordish. R.O.: Myrtle House, Hampton Court, Middlesex.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period June 26 to July 2	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Elcann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
4711	1/15	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	—	—	—	—	—
Anadin	1/30	3/44	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	3/90	3/100	2/60	—	3/90	2/60	—	2/60
Askit powders and tablets	—	—	—	7/49	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	2/14	—	—
Dentu-Creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30
Dettol	2/90	3/135	2/90	3/135	2/90	—	1/45	2/90	2/90	2/90	2/90	2/90	—	2/90
Dippity-Do	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—
Disprin	—	—	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	1/15	1/15	2/30	—	—	1/15
Dr. Wernet's denture powder	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Entero-Vioform	3/90	—	—	—	—	5/127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erasmic Superfoam	4/28	—	5/35	4/28	—	4/28	5/35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eucryl smokers' tooth powder	2/30	—	—	2/30	—	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezone	—	2/60	1/30	4/28	—	—	5/35	—	—	—	4/20	3/21	—	—
Fresh-aire	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	3/37	—	3/37
Harmony hair colourant	—	—	—	—	—	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haze	1/15	2/30	2/30	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	1/15
Immac	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/70	2/60	1/30	1/40	8/90	1/30	5/25	2/60	—	1/30
Ingrams shaving cream	1/30	1/30	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loxene shampoo	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	—
Melody hair colourant	—	—	3/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mum Rollette	2/37	3/67	3/44	2/37	3/67	3/44	1/7	2/14	1/7	2/14	2/37	2/37	—	—
Nair	2/30	2/30	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/60	2/30	2/60	—	—	2/30
Nivea creme	4/120	5/135	5/135	5/165	7/165	4/90	5/135	4/120	5/135	5/135	6/150	6/150	—	—
QT suntan lotion	2/60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinestad pastilles	5/75	2/30	1/15	2/30	—	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	3/45	1/15	1/15	—	2/60
Signal	2/90	3/135	2/90	5/225	5/225	2/90	3/135	3/135	2/90	2/90	2/90	3/135	—	3/135
SR tooth-paste	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	8/240	4/120	5/150	4/120	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90
Steradent	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	—	2/60
Sure deodorant	2/60	1/30	4/120	2/60	2/60	4/120	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	4/120
Valderma balm	1/7	2/37	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	1/7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitalis	—	1/7	2/14	2/90	2/90	2/90	2/90	2/52	2/97	2/52	1/45	1/7	—	—
Wonderset	1/15	—	—	—	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	1/15	—	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	—	—	—

cumulative price changes

AMENDING C & D
QUARTERLY PRICE LIST
FOR JUNE 1966

[illegible]

when prescriptions call for INSULINS, supply

WELCOME

branç

● SOLUBLE ● LENTE ● PROTAMINE ZINC ● GLOBIN



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO (*The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.*) LONDON

Capreomycin (378 Dista) TS injection vial 1-0gm				shaving foam aerosol				Haelan (378 Dista) TS cream/ointment			
	5	58	10ea	—	88	3			60gm	11	1ea
D Carena (980 Photopia) existing entry											
Carena (980 Photopia)				Haelan-X (378 Dista) TS				cream/ointment			
cine camera									15gm	8	3ea
Zoomex III	K51	—	—	1856	0						
case	K14	—	—	239	9						
projector 8mm											
	K53	—	—	4198	0						
	K54	—	—	4310	9						
Cecil Wood (1345 CVV)				D old range							
chest & lung mixture											
8oz	20	0	5	0	2	9					
head powders	16	29	0	7	3	3					
influenza powders	9	17	10	4	5	2					
	25	43	0	10	9	5					
Cephos (104 BP)				D Cycloserine (678 Kabi) TS							
powders	18	9	4	4	2	5					
	60	136	0	31	5½	2 for 7½					
tablets	18	9	4	4	2	5					
	40	3	9	4	5	2					
	48	217	0	50	2	7½					
Chantage (76 Atkinson)				D Dalmas (347 Dalmas)							
parfum de toilette											
	812	309	8	75	6	45	0				
parfum mist	815	113	6	27	8	16	6				
perfume purse	801	51	8	12	6	7	6				
½oz	802	86	0	21	0	12	6				
½oz	803	161	6	39	4	23	6				
½oz	804	309	8	75	6	45	0				
	831	39	7	9	8	5	9				
D Chililine (1101 Sangers)											
Christy (261 Christy)				D Diamator (16 AGL)							
lanolin face pack											
tube	16	6	4	2	2	5					
C.L.P. (78 AS&Co.)				D Diawat (980 Photopia)							
antiseptic	4oz	16	0	4	0	2	6				
Colene (1530 Fisons)†DDI				D Edixaflex (980 Photopia)							
tablets	20	19	1	4	9	2	9				
D Colidean (281 Colidean)											
Coluval (1490 IAPS)				D Edixamat (980 Photopia)							
eye drops	36	0	9	0	4	9					
Comfy (672 Johnson)				D Educol (851 MHP)							
nappy liners	25	22	0	—	2	9					
	50	40	0	—	5	0					
Concreta (Molinar) (960 ADP)				D Efcortelan (518 Glaxo)							
perfume "boules"											
(1)	9	10ea	2	5ea	17	6					
(3)	29	6ea	7	2ea	52	6					
(6)	59	0ea	14	4½ea	105	0					
(12)	118	0ea	28	9½ea	210	0					
Coprol (397 Dunster)				D Epsikapron (678 Kabi)							
capsules	50	19	6ea	—	29	3					
	200	69	2ea	—	103	9					
	500	166	3ea	—	249	4½					
	1000	315	0ea	—	472	6					
Corvette (1534 Corvette)				I Estee Lauder (425 ELC)							
after shave lotion	32	10	7	9½	4	9					
hair cream	27	7	6	6½	4	0					
pre-electric shave	32	10	7	9½	4	9					
shaving bowl	53	6	12	8½	7	9					
refill	32	10	7	9½	4	9					
shaving stick	29	4	6	11½	4	3					
refill	20	9	4	11½	3	0					
talcum powder	32	10	7	9½	4	9					
Cussons (338 Cussons)				D Eucarbon (802 MS)							
Elaine talcum	4503	19	11	5	0	2	11				
Spring Fancy talcum	4723	13	7	3	4½	2	0				
	2190										
D apple blossom soap											
	4455										
D blue hyacinth dusting powder											
	4453										
D damask rose soap											
	2192										
D toilet water	5746										
D dusting powder	4455										
D kiddywink bath cubes											
	631										
D lilac mist soap	2193										
D Linden range											
D orchid & gardenia talcum											
	4463										
D Rhapsody range											
D Royal Guard range											
D soap flakes	2086										
D wild lavender range											
D men's range											
after shave	5040	17	0	4	3	2	6				
	5041	30	6	7	7½	4	6				
	5042	38	5	9	7	5	8				
brilliantine											
liquid	5000	17	0	4	3	2	6				
	5001	23	10	5	11½	3	6				
solid	5489	11	10	2	11½	1	9				
Cologne	5160	23	10	5	11½	3	6				
	5161	39	4	9	10	5	9				
deodorant aerosol											
	5121	37	2	9	3½	5	6				
hair cream	5005	17	0	4	3	2	6				
hair grooming											
	5002	23	10	5	11½	3	6				
	5003	39	4	9	10	5	9				
spray	5004	39	4	9	10	5	9				
shave cream tube											
	5080	21	3	5	4	2	11				
shaving bowl	2203	40	4	10	1	5	6				
refill	2206	22	2	5	6½	3	0				
D shaving foam aerosol				D Dalmat (347 Dalmas)							
	5081	54	6	13	7½	7	6				
shaving stick	2224	16	10	4	2½	2	4				
refill	2225	10	7	2	8	1	6				
shower talcum	4439	30	6	7	7½	4	6				
D old range				D Delafine (1416 DL)							
Cycloserine (678 Kabi) TS											
(distributors 1545 Vestric)											
capsules 250mgm	50	68	4ea	—	102	6					
	500	633	4ea	—	950	0					
D belladonna plasters†				D Delafine (1416 DL)							
7½in x 5in	10	2	—	1	3						
1½in x 7in	20	2	—	2	6						
D D.D. (359 DDD)				D Delafine (1416 DL)							
(distributors 366 Dendron)											
balm tube	30gm	30	4	7	7	4	0				
D Delafine (1416 DL)				D Delafine (1416 DL)							
bath crystals	jar	13	0	3	3	2	0				
D Delafine (1416 DL)				D Delafine (1416 DL)							
rose hip syrup 18oz	58	6	—	6	6						
D Di-Ademil-K (1176 Squibb)				D Di-Ademil-K (1176 Squibb)							
tablets	25										
D Diamator (16 AGL)				D Diamator (16 AGL)							
slide projector	100	—	—	567	0						
	150	—	—	999	9						
D Diawat (980 Photopia)				D Diawat (980 Photopia)							
transparency viewer	VW59	—	—	7	6						
D Easi-Tweezi (668 Jay) tweezers				D Easi-Tweezi (668 Jay) tweezers							
Edixa (980 Photopia)											
camera 16	E249	—	—	597	9						
	E240	—	—								
D Edixaflex (980 Photopia)				D Edixaflex (980 Photopia)							
camera	E1	—	—	821	7						
case	E217	—	—	93	7						
D Edixamat (980 Photopia)				D Edixamat (980 Photopia)							
Kadett	E1	—	—								
D Educol (851 MHP)				D Educol (851 MHP)							
tablets	80	51	10	12	11½	7	3				
	160	86	1	21	6	12	1				

Iniolta (667 JCL)				Remington (1044 RR) existing entry				100 13 6ea				500 61 6ea			
cameras				I Remington (1044 RR) existing entry				I Sous le vent (548 Guerlain)				I creme hydratante			
Electro Shot				shavers				I tube				I Spray Net (597 HCL) existing entry			
case JM200				25 De Luxe				I Spray Net (597 HCL)				hair spray regular			
case JM201				standard				refill				3-way			
Hi-matic 9 JM229				129 5ea 31 7ea 210 0				6oz 33 7 8 2 4 6				9 2 2 3 1 3			
case JM230				135 2ea 33 0ea 219 6				10oz 40 5 9 10 5 6				10oz 50 5 12 4 6 11			
SR1v JM211				181 1ea 44 2ea 294 0				16oz 63 0 15 4 8 9							
case JM212				73 8ea 17 11ea 119 6											
SR7v JM213				Selectric											
case JM214				toiletries											
SRT101 JM225				after shave lotion											
case JM226				eau de Cologne											
A5 JM93				powder stick											
Hi-matic 7 JM150				pre shave											
JM47, JM48, JM70, JM130, JM71A, JM135, JM134, JM136, JM94, JM95, JM145, JM122, JM123, JM155				shaver saver											
Miss Bronnley (194 Bronnley)				Rissol-nut (535 Granose)				Steinerfix (1188 Steiner)							
bubble bath oil				16oz 38 9				20 0				2 6			
shampoo				I Roger & Gallet (1351 WLU)				bandage							
skin perfume				I bath cubes				2in x 15in				12 0			
talcum				I Cologne				1in x 36in				14 0			
Moditen (1176 Squibb) ts48 enanthate ampoules				I Rolleiscop (637 Hunter)				2in x 36in				24 0			
I mil 5 7S 0ea 18 9ea 131 3				I slide projector				3in x 36in				36 0			
Motorvector (16 AGL) projector BS				I Salter (109S Salter)				Sunnybisk (53S Granose)							
standard				baby scales 50DP				biscuits				24 19 0			
with zoom lens				508				36 26 1				2 0			
Mum (172 BMCL) cream 18gm 16 6 3 11 2 3				dietary scales 18D				Supersoft (563 Hampshire)							
existing sizes				33D				Close-up deodorant spray				36 8 9 2 4 11			
Neodex (1485 Diva) SS suppositories†				D Samco (41 AI) existing entry				Sustac (972 Pharnax)†							
12 44 0 11 0 6 5				I Samco (41 AI)				tablets							
Nestle (451 F&J) Colorspraze				sunglasses, ladies'				2-6mgm dp30 104 2				11 7			
Natural Net				273				dp250 66 7ea				88 9			
6oz 29 2 7 3 1/2 4 3				265				6-4mgm dp30 127 3				14 2			
Spraze				209				dp250 82 0ea				109 4			
6oz 29 2 7 3 1/2 4 3				234/207											
blonde				225/270/1/2/3											
6oz 29 2 7 3 1/2 4 3				335/258/302/317											
soft				210											
5streaks "n" Tips				318/319											
Nivebaxin (147 Boots) TS powder 15gm 72 0 18 0 10 6				263/242											
Norone (1087 Roussel) ts4B pregnancy test				387/315											
Optima (16 AGL) cameras				395/405/388/408/9385/316/407											
500 SN				406/410											
Rapid 250 V				396											
Perrys (962 P) powders				397											
18 0 (gross) 4 6 (gross) 3				sunglasses, gents'											
Petri (637 Hunter) cameras				275/277											
Racer f2-8 lens				115											
f1-8 lens				280/113											
case				303											
Seven 5 f2-8 lens				311											
f1-8 lens				281/367/313/259/257											
case				385/389											
Petriflex (637 Hunter) camera 35mm V6				312											
Philips (977 PE) electric blankets				392/264/371											
EA 1210				383/327/384/411/374/412/413/414											
EA 1220				399/338/339											
EA 1214 W/B5				401											
EA 1214 W/C5				children's 100											
EA 1214 P/Rf				203/227/204											
EA 1214 P/RGF				101/102/106											
EA 1224 W/B5				205/224											
EA 1224 W/C5				clipovers 103/104											
EA 1224 P/Rf				de luxe 108											
EA 1224 P/RGF				flip-up 107											
EA 1216				Samco-Matic											
EA 1226				903-428/820											
Photopia (980 Photopia) cine camera				933-430/821											
Super 8 (51) P163				943/785											
(Z1) P154				943/429											
pouch case P165				Sanatogen (1530 Fisons)											
exposure meter P20				62 0 15 6 8 0											
rangefinder P86				116 6 29 1 15 0											
Phyllis Scott Lesley (1014 PSL) almond milk				17 10ea 4 5ea 27 6											
8oz				32 3ea 8 1ea 49 9											
BZ.10 skin serum				Sausalatas (535 Granose)											
magnolia creamy moisture lotion				15oz 35 6											
2oz				D Scetch (Molinarid (960 ADP) entire entry											
4oz				D Selgin (1530 Fisons) tooth-paste											
skin tonic with Biopolin				I Sketch (Molinarid (960 ADP)											
4oz				eau de Cologne 700 11 0ea 2 8ea 20 0											
special tissue oil				701 16 6ea 4 0ea 30 0											
2oz				702 27 0ea 6 8ea 50 0											
4oz				703 47 3ea 11 6ea 87 0											
Roi solaire Fountain of Youth oil				eau de toilette 610 17 6ea 4 3ea 32 6											
lemon cleansing cream 2oz & 4oz				611 27 9ea 6 9ea 51 6											
pink cold cream 2oz & 4oz				612 43 6ea 10 4ea 80 0											
Polycrol (894 Nicholas) gel 12oz 89 0 22 3 12 11				perfume 2508 6 9ea 1 7 1/2ea 12 6											
Praenitrona (973 Pharmaceuticals)				2545 11 1ea 2 8 1/2ea 19 6											
				2707 18 0ea 4 5ea 33 6											
				2535 30 0ea 7 4ea 55 6											
				2705 52 0ea 12 8ea 92 6											
				Skin Deep (76 Atkinson) foundation cream											
				tube 25 8 6 3 3 9											
				jar 44 9 10 10 6 6											
				Skinfare (76 Atkinson) introductory											
				standard 65 5 15 11 9 6											
				large 106 8 26 0 15 6											
				Slim Disks (1568 Trentham) slimming tablets											
				40 0 5 0											
				Soba (1583 L of L)											
				Soba (1155 S & N)											
				Sol-Tercin (179 BDH) ts1s4A tablets											
				100 6 5ea											
				Somnytic (576 PH)s4ADDI tablets											
				50 7 0ea											

Yex (535 Granose) 3oz	19	2	—	2	0
8oz	38	5	—	4	0
16oz	62	5	—	6	6
Young Chelsea (331 C of C)					
after bath spray	—	—	—	12	6
bath charms	—	—	—	5	3
cologne mist	—	—	—	15	6
hair spray	—	—	—	7	11
hand cream	—	—	—	6	11
spray deodorant	—	—	—	6	11
Zac (626 HH&C)					
baby cream tube	14	9	3	6	2
jar 2oz	22	0	5	3	2
4oz	31	4	7	5	4
Zam-Buk (1530 Fisons)					
ointment	11	3	2	9	1
	16	10	4	2	2
	38	0	9	6	5

D Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co) existing entry					
Zeiss Umbral (1436 D&Co)					
sunglasses					
Beachcomber	—	—	110	0	
Capri	—	—	110	0	

Cavendish	—	—	65	0
for men	—	—	72	0
Chevalier	—	—	90	0
Clipover	—	—	55	0
Clovelly	—	—	90	0
Coquette	—	—	90	0
Danube	—	—	126	0
Helios	—	—	86	0
for men	—	—	86	0
Hurlingham	—	—	180	0
Langham	—	—	67	6
for men	—	—	67	6
Lisbon	—	—	99	6
Model G	—	—	175	0
Model M	—	—	115	0
Regent	—	—	168	0
Riviera	—	—	105	0
San Remo	—	—	87	6

AMENDMENTS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

17 Agprolin=Agprolin, Ltd., Bradford Buildings, 200

High Street, Prestatyn, Flintshire. Prestatyn 3296.
114 BTC=Benross Trading Co., Ltd., 29 Everton Br
Liverpool, 3. North 0471.
228 Carlton=Carlton Laboratories (Southern), L
14 Peter Road, Commerce Way, Lancing, Sussex.
542 Griffin=David Griffin, Ltd., Holland Way, Bla
ford, Dorset. Blandford 2678.
553 HC=Hadleigh-Crowther, Ltd., Caversham Lab
oratories, Caversham, Reading, Berks. Reading 73291.
587 Heath=Roland C. Heath, 33 Winchester Ro
London, N.W.3. Primrose 2405.
669 Sorelle=Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 76 Great Portland Str
London, W.1. 01-580-1312.
678 Kabi=Kabi Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bilton Ho
Uxbridge Road, London, W.5. Ealing 4717.
1320 WSP=West-Siltan Pharmaceuticals, Ltd.,
Western Road, Hove, 3. Brighton 31012.
1454 Dermal=Dermal Laboratories, 247 Gray's
Road, London, W.C.1. Terminus 3070.
1469 Caron=Parfum Caron, Wirral Industrial Est
Moorside Road, Winchester, Hants. Winchester 62
1560 JSPD=Jean Sorelle, Ltd. (Promedico Divisi
76 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-580-1

THIS WEEK'S CHANGES

Prices are given in the sequence: Trade price per doz./purchase tax per doz./retail price (bold if maintained), thus:—17s 11d/4s 3d/2s 3d. A dash — in any column indicates that the manufacturer has provided no figure appropriate to that column.

12 Bore (976 PS&T)					
suntan cream	58	8	14	0	8
Alexa (1545 Vestric)					
plastic occlusive dressings					
arm sleeve					
small	OD/1	12	9	—	1
large	OD/2	18	9	—	2
leg sleeve					
small	OD/3	18	9	—	2
medium	OD/4	21	9	—	2
large	OD/5	30	9	—	3
foot pad	OD/6	23	3	—	2
torso vest					
child	OD/20	121	6	12	2
junior	OD/21	126	0	12	7
adult	OD/7	129	9	13	0
trousers					
child	OD/22	148	6	15	0
junior	OD/23	153	0	15	4
small	OD/8	162	0	16	3
medium	OD/9	180	0	18	0
large	OD/10	198	0	19	10
shorts					
child	OD/24	85	6	8	7
junior	OD/25	90	0	9	0
small	OD/11	94	6	9	6
medium	OD/12	94	6	9	6
large	OD/13	101	6	10	2
gloves					
med. 25	OD/14	42	0	4	0
100	OD/14	148	0	15	0
large 25	OD/15	42	0	4	0
100	OD/15	148	0	15	0
R Apsin VK (1432 AP5L) T5					
tablets 125mgm 100	9	6ea	—	—	—
250	23	0ea	—	—	—
500	45	6ea	—	—	—
1000	90	0ea	—	—	—
250mgm 100	18	0ea	—	—	—
250	44	3ea	—	—	—
500	80	0ea	—	—	—
1000	175	0ea	—	—	—
Becomel (324 Crookes)					
4oz					
A Bilson's (125 TJB)					
nerve food	8oz	36	0	—	4
16oz	63	0	—	7	0
Superlex	2oz	27	0	—	3
C Bronco-Softesse (184 Bronco)					
rolls	double	23	7	—	1
(1½ doz)					
tissues	60	9	—	2	3
(3 doz)					
D Cal-fresh (173 Britanol) existing entry					
I Cal-fresh (173 Britanol)					
calcium drink					
standard	31	8	4	9	3
family	47	9	7	2	5
C Clostrin (518 Glaxo) VPO					
vaccine (vet.) 50mils	16	9ea	—	22	4
D Collo-Cal-D (324 Crookes)					
high-potency 4oz & 80oz					
D Crookes (324 Crookes)					
ACTH 50 units					
D halibut oil (vet.) all sizes					
D Dekrasil (324 Crookes)					
30					
D Dionosil (518 Glaxo)					
D Dixcel (184 Bronco)					
tissues					
D pocket pack					
I men's	47	6	—	2	9
(2 doz)					

I car pack	28	0	—	1	6
(2 doz)					
D toilet rolls single					
Efcortelan (518 Glaxo) T5					
intra-articular injection					
with neomycin					
Imil 6	7	3ea	—	9	8
D solution tablets					
Elizabeth Arden (60 Arden)					
nail lacquer 345 01	—	—	—	9	6
• Framyspray (1530 Fisons) T5					
aerosol 110gm	29	6ea	—	44	3
Gillette (514 Gillette)					
shaving cream					
foamy aerosol	43	1	10	4	5
A Glo-ahead (1188 Steiner)					
hair colouriser	37	6	9	4	5
extra	41	0	10	3	6

A = Price Advanced
R = Price reduced
• = New entry
D = Delete
C = Correction
I = Insert

H.E.B. (589 HEB)					
"A"					
3oz	52	0	—	6	6
8oz	90	0	—	11	3
24oz	21	1ea	—	31	6
48oz	38	0ea	—	—	—
71b	75	0ea	—	—	—
R burn cream					
8oz	45	0	12	0	6
24oz	90	0	23	0	13
dp 31b	15	0ea	—	—	—
dp 71b	30	0ea	—	—	—
A calamine					
3oz	48	0	12	0	7
8oz	81	0	21	0	11
24oz	20	0ea	5	0ea	35
R compound					
3oz	48	0	—	6	0
8oz	81	0	—	10	6
24oz	20	0ea	—	30	0
A diphiodin					
3oz	48	0	12	0	7
8oz	81	0	21	0	11
24oz	20	0ea	5	0ea	35
D IG 62 solution entire entry					
I IG 4 solution					
8oz	6	0ea	—	—	—
20oz	12	6ea	—	—	—
40oz	24	6ea	—	—	—
80oz	48	0ea	—	—	—
A lac					
8oz	42	0	11	0	6
20oz	90	0	23	0	13
40oz	14	3ea	3	7ea	25
80oz	25	6ea	6	0ea	44
R "M"					
3oz	48	0	—	6	0
8oz	81	0	—	10	6
24oz	20	0ea	—	30	0
R normal					
8oz	66	0	17	0	9
24oz	11	6ea	2	10ea	20
48oz	21	0ea	5	3ea	—
71b	45	0ea	11	3ea	—
R "O"					
3oz	48	0	—	6	0
8oz	81	0	—	10	6
24oz	20	0ea	—	30	0
A parisepsin cream					
3oz	48	0	12	0	7
8oz	81	0	21	0	11
24oz	20	0ea	5	0ea	35
emulsion					
20oz	102	0	26	0	15
40oz	16	6ea	4	2ea	28
80oz	35	0ea	8	3ea	57

simplex	2½oz	36	0	—	—
	10oz	120	0	—	—
	22oz	15	6ea	—	—
	51b	50	0ea	—	—
	71b	65	0ea	—	—
D solvent proof					
R "5.5." cream	3oz	48	0	—	6
	8oz	81	0	—	10
	24oz	20	0ea	—	30
D "V" entire entry					
A waterproof	8oz	70	0	18	0
	24oz	12	6ea	3	2ea
	48oz	22	6ea	5	7ea
	71b	47	6ea	11	10ea
Influvac (324 Crookes)					
D ampoules Imil 6					
D Lactalumina (324 Crookes)					
D compound tablets					
Morny (862 Morny)					
• talcum (plastic)	6030	—	—	—	4
• Nidrin (1154 S&N)	48	0	12	0	7
D Pharmecetyl (894 Nicholas)					
I Pharmecetyl (417 EPL)					
A Potter's (995 Potter)					
composition essence					
	4oz	16	6	4	2
	8oz	25	0	6	3
A raspberry leaf tablets					
	40	13	9	3	6
	100	26	6	6	8
A skin clear soap	3oz	8	6	2	2
A vegetable cough remover					
	3oz	16	3	4	1
	8oz	27	6	6	11
	3oz	8	6	2	2
I oil soap	3oz	8	6	2	2
D compound medicinal herbs					
D Refevit (68 AH) entire entry					
A Scotts (1118 RM5)					
Diabiscs	7oz	27	0	—	2
	(1½ doz)				
Ginger Nuts	6½oz	22	6	—	1
	(1½ doz)				
Husky	7oz	27	0	—	2
	(1½ doz)				
medicinal charcoal					
biscuits	7oz	27	0	—	2
	(1½ doz)				
Radiant Health	7oz	21	5	—	1
	(1½ doz)				
Vitality	21	5	—	—	1
	(1½ doz)				
D Sevana (394 DF)					
R Sol-Tercin (179 BDH) 51s4A					
tablets	100	6	5ea	—	—
A Steiner (1188 Steiner)					
colour highlight					
shampoo sachet	26	0	6	6	1
	(3 doz)				
R Turkadin (518 Glaxo) V50					
vaccine	50mils	23	0ea	—	—
	250mils	114	9ea	—	—
I Young Chelsea (331 C of C)					
cream beauty soap	—	—	—	—	2

AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO KEY TO SUPPLIERS

417 EPL=Elliot Pharmaceutical Laboratories,
Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.C.
Regent 5351.